INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 32— BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

LABOUR'S TRARIFF TRUCE MOVE.

—:o:—

TORIES WON'T CO-OPERATE WITH GOVT.

Mr. Baldwin Outlines His Party's Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Mr. Baldwin outlined the Conservative policy at a meeting at the London Coliseum which was very crowded with supporters most eager to hear his views, particularly on account of the movement within the party in favour of Empire Free Trade. Mr. Baldwin said that under no circumstances would the Party co-operate in anything the present Government might be able to do with regard to making a tariff truce. If he had to cope with unemployment he must have a free hand from the country for safeguarding British manufacturers. He was trying to find what could be done to rationalise imperially, not only domestically.

NO TAX ON FOOD.

Every effort should be made without delay to bring about arrangements between industries not politicians—in Britain and corresponding industries in the Dominions and India. He was not proposing to tax food. It was necessary that no European commitments should be made which would prevent us from extending the policy of preference in order to suppplement and fortify Imperial trade agrgeements.

HIS BLOOD BOILS.

Mr. Baldwin said it made his blood boil to see the way in which the State-controlled Russian Press and Russian statesmen referred to the British Government. Conservatives resented the secrecy of Anglo-Russian diplomacy. The more serious thing was the persecution of Christians in Russia. The Government's indifference was inexplicable. Mr. Baldwin approved of the Government view reflected in Premier MacDonald's recent declaration: "Navy is us." The first thing to which the Government must devote itself was economy until employment was better.

HIS IDEAL.

Referring to what had always been his ideal, namely, the possibility of industry within the Empire moving about to whatever point was best adaptable to production. Mr. Baldwin said that though it might seem that there was no immediate possibility of arrnagements with that great country, no scheme of Imperial unity could be complete without inclusion of India. He felt that as India must realise the advantage of seeking industries common to her and ourselves she would not be behindhand in consulding us. Possibly, even probably, in time, she might even be as eager to join Imperial co-operation as any other part of the Empire.—Reuter.

LIB-LAB PACT.

—:o:—

How They Will Defeat Tories.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Rugby.—The Government have come to an arrangement with the Liberal Party whereby they have agreed to postpone consideration of part one of the Coal Mines Bill which deals with the marketing of coal until other sections of the Bill have been disposed of. It is in regard to marketing proposals that there is Liberal opposition while on the other sections dealing with the hours of work National Wages Board and amalgamations there is substantial agreement on Government and Liberal benches. Government rely upon Liberal support to defeat Conservative opposition to the Bill.—B. O. W.

French Aviators.

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

The French aviators Commandant Girier and Commandant Weiss completed their journey from Pondicherry to Karachi a one hop. Leaving Pondicherry at 6-30 in the morning they arrived here at 5-30 in the evening. After refuelling at Karachi Civil Aerodrome they left for Bushire at 6 a.m. to-day.—A.P.

BOMBAY HAS NO NEED FOR LIBERALS!

LEADERS SHOUTED OUT OF HALL AGAIN.

Huge Gathering Refuses To Hear "Madras Message."

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION PASSED.

The second attempt of the local leaders of the Liberal Party to address a public meeting in Bombay on the "Message" of the Madras Liberal Federation fared no better than the first one although this time enough precautions were taken to minimise the opposing elements as much as possible. There were fewer chairs in the Hall than on the previous occasion and all these were labelled as 'reserved' for the members of the Liberal Party and women. Most of these chairs had been occupied by "the members of the Liberal Party" long before the hour of the meeting. Fortunately ladies did not turn up having had unforgettable experience on the previous occasion.

As before the meeting was convened under the auspices of the W. I. N. Liberal Association on Wednesday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, to explain the "Message of the Madras Liberal Federation". Situation permitting, Sir Pheroze Sethna was to have presided and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Mr. Faiz B. Tybji, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. A. Soares were to have addressed the meeting.

THE OPPONENTS.

The opposing elements consisting mostly of youths and college students began to pour in long before the scheduled time. By 6 o'clock i.e., quarter of an hour before the meeting was to commence the spacious auditorium of the Blavaesky Lodge was literally overflowing with young students who seemed to have come with a determination not to hear the Liberals at any cost. This time they had equipped themselves with various other instruments of noise-making than mere mouths. They had brought with them whistles, horns and a number of other implements. All these implements were freely used together with the terrific noise that was created by shoutings and clappings.

DON'T VOTE FOR SIR COWASJI.

Leaflets were distributed in the meeting and outside the Hall explaining to the people why they should not vote for Sir Cowasji Jehangir in the Assembly bye-election. The reasons given were: "He is a Liberal. He is an avowed opponent of the National goal of Complete Independence. He is for Dominion Status which is equal to British Domination. He is jointly responsible with his leader Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for the Back-Bay Bungle. The Back-Bay Bungle has cost the Bombay Presidency several crores and has left an annual burden many lakhs by way of interest and sinking fund charges.

He was a member of the Government which wanted to crush the movement of the Bardoli Peasantry. He has for many years served a foreign Government and will do the same at the next opportunity".

LEADERS' ARRIVAL.

The arrival of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. D. G. Dalvi and other liberal leaders at the meeting was a signal for loudest outburst of cries Sir Pheroze Sethna, President-elect, was vociferously greeted with deafening cries of "shame" and "Go back". But for the absence of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the personnel of the Liberal leaders was complete on the dais. The less known had occupied the ladies' seats below as they were vacant.

"DOWN WITH LIBERALS."

At the appointed time, Sir Pheroze Sethna rose from the presidential chair only to be greeted with sky-rending cries of "Down With Liberals" "Long Live Independence". It was utterly impossible to make any speech in that terrific din which was almost stunning. For nearly ten minutes, Sir Pheroze was on his legs expecting the noise to subside but nothing of the kind did happen. The noise went on increasing in intensity and variety. As an only alternative, the Liberals left the meeting by the side door just in the same manner as they did on the previous occasion. They were jeered and shouted down as they proceeded to their cars. The whole show was over within less than quarter of an hour.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION PASSED.

Calm was immediately established after the departure of the Liberals. Those who stayed behind continued the meeting and elected Mr. Mukund Desai to the Chair. Mr. Meher Ali, Vice-President of the Bombay Youth League, moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened under the auspices of the W. I. N. Liberal Association declares that Complete Independence alone and not the Domnion Status is the Nation's immediate objective".

Mr. Gajendranath Sharma seconded the resolution after which it was unanimously carried amidst thundering applause. The meeting then peacefully dispersed.

STRONG POLICE FORCE.

Despite the tense feeling and tumultuous noise, no untoward incident of any description occurred. The Police force was strong in the street outside the meeting hall.

TROUBLE BREWING IN SIND COLLEGE.

—:o:—

Independence Debate Disallowed.

STUDENTS TO RESIGN AS PROTEST ?

KARACHI, Feb. 5

It is understood Principal Butani of the Sind College has finally declined to grant the students to hold a debate on Independence. Great sensation prevails among the students and a meeting of students has been called for to-day to discuss the situation. It is understood all student office-bearers in college associations and other things will resign as a protest against the Principal's action.—Free Press.

SIND YOUTH CONFERENCE.

Dr. Kitchlew To Preside.

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the First Sind Youth Conference was held under the chairmanship of Swami Govindanand. Dr. Kitchlew was elected President and Vishnu Sharma, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Swami Shivanand, General Secretary and Dr. Tarachand Treasurer. The session of the Conference is to be held at Karachi during the Holy holidays. It is proposed to hold the Sind Political Sufferers' Conference also with Dr. Kitchlew as President along with the Youth Conference. —Free Press.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

To Present Address To Pandit Jawaharlal.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

The local municipality passed by an overwhelming majority this evening the proposal, moved by Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, to present an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharla l Nehru when he arrives here.—A. P.

SEA PLANE TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Widows To Get £500 Each.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Rugby.—The Air Accidents Investigation Committee at Melbourne, Australia, has reported regarding the seaplane tragedy on January 6 in which Capt. Hugh Grosvenor, Flight Lieutenant Briggs and Leading Air Craftsman Capt. Ewen were killed. The report states that the flight was undertaken to give Capt. Grosvenor instructions in operating Amphibian machine which was being flown under dual control. Authority was not obtaind to make flight under such conditions and the flight was quite unauthorised. There was no evidence of the engine failure or structural defect, and the accident was apparently due to some crisis in the course of instructions. The Air Board recommends five hundrd pounds compensation each for widows of Briggs and Ewn.—B.O.W.

SITUATION NORMAL IN DACCA.

Military Withdrawn.

DACCA, Feb. 5.

The situation is quite at Dacca. Shops have reopened and the courss are being attended. University classes are opening to-morrow. Normal conditions have been fully restored. The military are no longer patrolling the streets, but pickets have not been withdrawn from the disturbed localities.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD EVES' FIRM STAND.

—:o:—

"Revolt" Against Foreign Cloth Gowns.

THEY WERE HAPPY WHEN THEY GOT KHADDAR HOODS!

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The Convocation of the Allahabad Women's University was addressed by Dr. Bhagvan Das of Benares. Some of the degree-holders refused, it is reported, to put on academic hoods or gowns made of foreign cloth and therefore some Khaddar hoods had to be prepared for them at a very short notice.—Free Press.

ANTI-SARDA ACT AGITATION CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

A Plea For Co-Education in Higher Classes.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided at the Allahabad Women's Conference held this evening.

The Conference adopted several important resolutions one of which accorded support to the Sarda Child Marriage Act, and condemned all agitation against it. It further insisted that if any service was organized to supervise the enforcement of the Act, it must exclusively consist of women, as any other agency was bound to prove ineffective and entain hardship and lead to much avoidable irritation. Most of the resolutions related to the question of education of women. One of them strongly supported the system of co-education in higher and University classes, but recorded the opinion that it was necessary to have at present separate residential colleges for women under exclusive women control. Another resolution resented the inequality in allotment of funds for education for girls and for boys, by the Government and local bodies, and insisted that the distribution of educational funds must be equal. —Free Press.

A HOAX PURE AND SIMPLE.

—:o:—

MORE ABOUT THE MUSEUM "BOMB"

Frank Biggs To Be Prosecuted.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Mr. Frank Biggs, discoverer of the "bomb" in the British Museum who is detained in the Scotland Yard, will be charged with the offence under the Explosive Substances Act. It is understood that the Scotland Yard is convinced that the whole affair including the telephone warning was a hoax. The "bomb" consisted of a cigarette tin containing putty fireworks and packings chiefly gunpowder and iron filings. The lid was securely pastened down and a fuse of string was inserted therein.—Reuter.

"I PUT THIS DOWN MYSELF."

Frank Biggs Frank Confession.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Mr. Frank Biggs was charged at the Bowstreet Police Station to-day with being in possession of explosive substance in circumstances calculated to give rise to the reasonable suspicion that he did not have it for lawful object. Biggs was remanded, bail being accepted of two sureties in fiifty sterling.

Scotland Yard Inspector giving evidence said that when charged Biggs said, "What I want to say is that I put this thing down myself," and thereafter made a written statement.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD COTTON MILLS.

—:o:—

Decision On Shorttime Postponed.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Millowners Association held to-night, the question of working short time was further discussed and a final decision was postponed for about a week, in order, meantime, to make a survey of the stocks in different mills and observe further developments in the general condition of the industry.—A. P.

Bandabila No-Tax Campaign.

—:o:—

JESSORE, Feb. 5.

Excepting higher class Hindus, others are paying Union Board taxes. Property worth Rs. 200 has been attached for sale. A large number of police officers and men have been deputed to watch the events at Bandabila. Orders under Section 144 have been issued upon the father-in-law of Bijay Chandra Roy, the leader of the movement, who is reported to have organised a meeting of women. The case against Roy was heard in part to-day.—A. P.

Prisoners Celebrate Saraswati Puja.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Alipore Central Jail gate resounded with cries of "Bandemataram" this evening when the image of Saraswati which was being worshipped inside the jail by Subhas Chandra Bose and others was handed over by him at the gate to a huge crowd assembled outside who carried the same in procession for immersion in the Ganges.—Free Press.

The Royal Aero Club has decided to award its Gold Medal posthumously to Squadron-leader Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieutenant Jenkins who were killed at Tunis while engaged in a flight to Cape Town.—Reuter.

SWARAJIST DESERTION TELLS!

Assembly Proceedings Turn Out To Be Tame Affair.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day in a comparatively calm atmosphere. Lobby conversations show that President Patel has another statement to make. Sir Bupendra Mitra had a short conversation with Mr. Patel before the Assembly sat.

The agenda consists of fourteen non-official bills at various stages.

At question time, Mr. Haji was told that difficulties regarding the early introduction of the whole scheme for the appointment of Trade Commissioners were mainly financial. Government did not think that any special measures were necessary to ensure the continuity of the personnel in the appointments of Trade Commissioners if officials were appointed but they would consider the suggestion of the appointment of non-officials.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER PRINCES' PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Howell made a statement answering Dr. Moonje. It gave a list of four cases so far taken up under the Princes' Protection Act. The first two were by the Maharaja of Patiala instituted at Amritsar against the Editor of "Sacha Dandora" of Amritsar. The accused in both the cases were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. The third was by the Nawab of Bhopal against the "Taqat" newspaper of Delhi instituted in Delhi, but proceedings were withdrawn after an apology had been tendered. The last case was pending. "It is against Diwan Singh, Editor of "Riyasat," Delhi, by the Nawab of Bhopal, but the proceedings have been instituted at Hoshangabad, and the suit is pending."

SIR W. VINCENT'S ASSURANCE.

Dr. Moonje, Munshi Iswar Saran and Pandit Kunzru asked why only in the last case was Hoshangabad chosen as the forum for the prosecution while in the previous cases the place of printing was chosen.

The Law Member stated that it was for the complainant, Nawab of Bhopal, to choose the forum, and when the prosecution was launched in a court of competent jurisdiction it was a perfectly good prosecution.

Mr. B. Das asked if it was not a fact that Sir William Vincent as the Home Member gave an assurance when the Bill was passed that an appeal would lie to a High Court in all cases of prosecution and now as the case was in the Hoshangabad Court there could be no properly constituted High Court for the accused person.

WANTED NOTICE

Mr. Howell, Foreign Secretary, wanted notice.

Pandit Kunzru asked: When sanction for prosecution is asked for is the place where the complainant wishes the case to be tried also stated?

Mr. Howell: I imgaine that there is no general rule.

Question: Was there any communication between the Nawab of Bhopal and Hoshangabad?

Mr. Howell: I want notice.

The House proceeded with normal business.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava moved reference to the Select Committee of the Bill amending Section 552 Criminal Procedure Code. Bill seeks to empower Magistrates to compel the restoration of any orphan witness in certain cases to orphan societies.

PROTECTION FOR WOMEN

About an hour and a half was devoted to a discussion of Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava's motion on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was ultimately rejected by the House.

The rest of the morning was taken up by another of Mr. Bhargava's motion to amend the Code of the Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Bhargava pointed out that the object of the Bill was to secure exemption for an accused person, who was incapable of remaining before a court, but was represented by counsel, from personal attendance. The magistrate would be then empowered to proceed with such an enquiry or trial in his absence and may at a subsequent stage of the proceedings direct personal attendance of the accused. The Bill provided for the adjournment of the case, if the accused was not represented by counsel, or if his presence was regarded as necessary. Lastly if there was more than one accused in a case the trial of the accused exempted should be held separately.

Mr. Cwynne on behalf of the Government opposed the motion. He said the wiser course for the mover was to get the Bill circulated, which he originally intended to do.

Replying to Mr. Gwynee, Mr. Bhargava did not agree that the Bill would only benefit the richer classes unless the Government meant that it would lead to corruption in the judiciary.

The House however rejected the motion.

Mr. B. Das next introduced the Bill to penalise the use of pictures of Gods and goddesses and scenes from scriptures or mythology of any religion whatsoever as marks or trade marks on any article imported or manufactured in India. Commercialisation of religious sentiments was anti-Indian in tradition culture and sentiment, said Mr. Das.

Sir George Rainy moving circulation for eliciting public opinion doubted if the mover had thought the matter over seriously.

The House accepted the motion for circulation. The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS & SHARES

Tata Steel Shares In Demand.

MARKET STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The Stock Exchange ruled rather steady and prices of Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range. There was little more enquiry for Bombay Dyeing shares. Tata Steel shares were in good request and Defds. opened at Rs. 280|- and after several rapid ups and downs touched the highest at Rs. 290|- and closed at Rs. 286|4. Bombay Burma shares were steady and Hydro. recorded a small rise. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 645|- and after touching the lowest 644|- closed at Rs. 653|12. Fazal opened at Rs. 488|- and closed unchanged.

TENDERS.

Out of a total of 46284 shares for delivery through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous.

Alcock	412
Bombay Dyeing	798
Bundi	4420
Bombay Steamer	463
Bombay Burma old	473
Century	421
Crescent	188
Colaba	574
Fazulbhoy	1408
Gokak	180
Indore	312
Ind. Cement	321
Ind. Bleaching	424
Katni	270
Kohinoor	977
Nagpur	315
New Great	171
Pearl	693
Pabani	195
Swadeshi	134
Tata Steel Ord.	22995
Tata Steel Df.	4486
Tata Hydro	600
Tram	3275

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Bombay Dyeing 645, 57, 53.
Century 230, 34.
Colaba 124-6.
Crescent 70.
Fazul 488, 85, 90, 83.
Indore 332, 33.
Madhowji N. 11.
Nagpur 418.
New Great 136.
Pearl 232, 35.
Simplex No. 30.
Swadeshi 332, 35.
Burma 686, 90, 88.
Hydro 1105, 7, 8, 7.
Tram 135, 35-5.
Deff. 280, 87, 85, 90, 85, 86.
Ord. 48, 49, 47-8, 48.
Bundi 16-6.
Indian 233, 32, 37.
Katni Ord. 180.
Alcock 252.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 302-8
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 165.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 653-12.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 20.
Central India 100, 418/12.
Century 100 234|6.
Colaba Land 124|6.
Fazalbhoy 250, 483|12
Crescent 100, 70.
David 250, nil, 90.
Dawan 250, 423|12
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 80|10.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 6
Finlay 100, 107, 80
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 146-4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1490
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 85.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100 333|12.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singnji 1,000. 100y 1700.
Kohinoor 136|4.
Khandesh 1 000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 68/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Manockji Petit 1,000 26y 950.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 430
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 127|8x0
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 136|4.
Osmanshahi 85 2|4y. 50.
Pearl 250 235.
Phoenix 100, 235.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52-8.
Simplex 250, 30.
Sholapur 1000, 2600.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 10, 335.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22-8
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2,200.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 790

BANKS

Bank of India 50 2 xd. 94.
Baroda 50 3.
Central 25, 16.
Eastern £5 xd. 78.
Imperial Bank 1285
Imperial Conributory 125 101 316-4.
Union 5/11 3-1
P. & O Bank £10 101, 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES

Bundi Portland 10-8-0 80f xd. 16|6.
Gwalior Cement 70, 80
Central India Mining 3-4.
Indian Cement 237|8.
Punjab Cement 10, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y 143-12.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 11-4
United Cement 100 5y 54.
Katni rOd. 181/4
Katni Def 670.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11 766/4
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-116/4
Central Provinces 88
Dhond Baramati 100 2-11-6 95-8
Gujarat 100. 2|8 79!
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 67.
Mymensingh 100 2-11|61. 86.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 85
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9? 82
Sind Light 100 5-? 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 655
Upper Sind 100 nil 78.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y. 120
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd 645
Bombay Tram Ord. 50 135
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1107/8
Tata Power 1000 nil 475/12
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y. 142-8.

PRESS COMPANIES

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 251/4.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30/ 1720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 9.
New India Assurance (10) 18/4
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1820
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6 252/8
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 178/12
Burma Uganda 12 nil. 25.
Burma F. Corporation 688/12
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10-4.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90.
Scindia Steam 8/12.
Tata Construction xd. 31.
Tata Iron Ord. 48
Tata Iron Def. 236/4
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 52-8.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (. 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERENCE

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 70/4
Andhra Pref. 950
Tata Power Pref. 1030
Tata Power Pref. 1040.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb 4.

Copper Braziers £92 1|2.
Yellow Metal £69.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £17 3|4 Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £11 7|8.
Tin English Ingots £178.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., Dg Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:— Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 12 To 17 Points Up.

SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet but irregular and prices early declined on liquidation but improved later on covering by shorts. It seems that distress selling is over and the Federal Farm Board is again out with finencial help. It remains to be seen how far this timely help restores confidence as in the past all activities of the Farm Board proved a miserable failure. Of course prices are low and there may be some recovery and so far there seems to be little improvement in the demand of textile goods and trade is not anxious to take advantage of the present decline to secure future requirements. As a matter of fact the present decline in American Cotton has depressed prices of outside growths and the cheapness of outside growths has increased. The New York Cotton Market Opened at a decline of 16 points but as soon as selling was over, prices steadily advanced and after recovering the early decline recorded a rise of 12 to 17 points over previous closing. The rise was mainly due to short covering influenced by the Federal Farm Board support through Co-operative Associations. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 16.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 15 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 15 points to 16.17 c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 16000 Bales and exports were 22000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 to 8 points and on large selling orders a further decline of 5 points was added. Later on prices improved on covering and close at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Middling American spot Cotton prices declined 24 points at 8 67d. per lb. and sales were 4000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 12 to 6 points. Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a decline of 1 point with March 8.46 and May 8.49.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 16.14 (2.56 p.m.)
Lowest 15.80 (Opening).
New York:—
Active Federal Farm Board support through Cotton Co-operative Association will probably prevent any considerable decline. Long side appears preferable."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co., have received the following cable from our Liverpool friends:—
"Expected cessation distress selling. Looks recovery probably."

Reuter:—Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on covering by shorts and buying on the reaction theory.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 4th February 1930.

MESSRS. J. H. SPRINGMAN & CO.

"Expected cessation distress selling. Looks recovery probable."

MESSRS. HORNBY HEMELRYK & CO.,

1. Large New York firm anounced prepared to take over from New York, New Orleans, members firms all contracts carried for account of various sales, co-operatives and members American cotton growers exchange."

2. Referring to our telegram of to-day new informed Fedral Farm Board advancing sufficient funds to enable firms carry futures contracts taken over."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 4.

March	16.10 plus .14
May	16.34 plus .14
July	16.53 plus .12
October	16.75 plus .17
December	16.89 plus .16
Middling Spot	16.20 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 4.

March	15.90 plus .15
May	16.17 plus .16
Middling Spot	15.75 plus .15

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 4.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March	16.00
May	16.25
July	16.48
New York 11-45 a.m.	
March	15.94
May	16.19
July	16.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 4.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Feb. 5.

After drastic liquidation and rather firm advices from American Cotton Markets the local market opened at Rs. 278|- for Broach A.M. delivery. The initial selling was small and active covering by short hardened prices to Rs. 280|-. The market steadied at this level but later on again ruled firm on better advices from Liverpool. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 280|8.
Broach J.A. 289|8
Oomra Mar. 232.
Oomra May 238|8.
Oomra July 244|8.
Bengal Mar. 195|12
Bengal May 202.
Bengal July 209.
Broach A.M. Highest 280|12.
Broach A.M. Lowest 278.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Feb.	173.00	
May	178.50	—0.50
August	183.40	—0.10

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Bengal March	195
Bengal May	202
Bengal July	209
Broach A.-M.	279
Broach J.-A.	288
Umra March	230
Umra May	236
Umra July	242

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Bengal	206	201	196	190
Sind	211	206	201	195
Punjab	204	199	194	188
Rajputana	206	201	196	190
Broach		279	277	..
Umra No. 3	233	233	230	225
C.P. No. 1	255	250	247	242
C.P. No. 2	247	242	239	234

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

200	B. Karshandas	Shegaon	232-1|2
200	Do.	Amaner	227-1|4
200	Do.	Khamgaon	234-1|2
100	Do.	Maheji	227-1|2
100	Nisho & Co.	Khamgaon	233-1|2
100	Do.	Mulkapur	226
100	Rathi & Co.	Khamgaon	232
100	Do.	Shegaon	233
200	P. R. Vakharia	Shegaon	232-1|2
100	Mithubhai Nathoo	Kekri	203
100	Do.	Bijainagar	203
200	Forbes & Co.	Bir	231
100	Ital India	Wardha	246-1|2
100	Moon Mill	Muthia	202
200	Chacheti T. & Co.	Katol	253
100	C. V. Jagjivan	Itola	275-1|2
100	Do.	Badarpur	276

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Bengal	193|213
Mathia	216|221
Khandesh	223|228
Akola|Khamgaon	230|238
Nagpur|Wardha	238|253
Barsi|Kurduwadi	228|235
Jalna|Aurangabad	225|230
Nagar|Vambori	225|228
Purna|Parbani	248|268
Khandwa|Sanavad	228|241
Indore|Ujjain	235|263
Miraj|Sangli	273|293
Coompta	263|270
Tirupur|Cambodia	333|343

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

	Opening	Closing
February		8.45 —.02
March	8.44	8.51 —.02
April		8.54 —.02
May	8.56	8.62 —.02
June		8.64 —.02
July	8.65	8.71 —.02
August		8.74 —.02
September		8.76 —.03
October	8.74	8.79 —.03
November		8.80 —.03
December	8.79	8.83 —.03
January		8.84 —.05
February		8.86 —.05
Middling Spot		8.67 —.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Feb. 4

Scinde Fully Good	4.50 —.25
Scinde Fine	4.75 —.25
Scinde Superfine	5.00 —.25
Bengal Good	4.25 —.25
Bengal Fully Good	4.50 —.25
Bengal Fine	4.75 —.25
Oomra Good	5.50 —.25
Oomra Fully Good	5.80 —.25
Oomra Fine	6.10 —.25
Broach Fully Good	6.25 —.25
Broach Fine	6.50 —.25
Broach Superfine	6.75 —.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

March	13.30 —.12
May	13.54 —.06
July	13.71 —.06
November	13.78 —.12
December	13.88 —.12
January	13.92 —.12
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	13.90 — .35

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

	Arrives	Rate.
		Bales. Rs.
Ujjain	1200	280/90
Indore		240/60
Ratlam	300	280/305
Sennabad	100	245/55
Bir	100	245/55
Buranpur	100	245/55
Amalner	100	240/45
Dhulia	200	240/45
Chopda	100	240/50
Nagpur	200	260/70
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	350	280/95
Onkara	400	285/95
Abhor	350	285/95
Pandianwala	100	
Chandasi	100	235/40
Amraoti	250	240/45
Dhamangaon	200	240/45
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	240/45
Ganga Khed	100	240/45
Bhavaniganj	150	280/90
Mandusar	50	280/90
Jalna	350	240/45
Khamgam	800	240/50
Nanded	150	285/95

	Carts Arrivals	Rates Rs.
Khandwa	350	245/55
Wardha	400	255/60
Wun	300	250/60
Pandharwada	250	255/60
Yeotmal	250	255/60
Arvi	200	255/60
Latur	200	280/90
Parbhani	100	270/80
Ahmednagar		235/40
Bijapur		235/40
Bengal U. P.		210/15
Jalgaon		240/50
C. P. No. 2		245/50
Kudchi		250/60
Mathia		220/30
Pachora		240/50
Purna	100	260/70
Karda		240/50
Pandharpur		240/50
Hingolt		240/45
Karanja	400	240/50
Sallu		240/45
Shedbai		240/50
Pandurna		240/50
Kasur (Bengal)		225/30
Kinganghat		240/50
Warora		250/60
Purgaon		240/45
Ranala		240/45
Nandarbar		240/45
Katol		240/50
Vamboria		240/45
Sirpur		245/55
Malkapur		250/55
Sanavad		250/55
Kumpta		280/90
Tirupur Cambodia		340/50
Dhondycha		240/50
Erodol		240/50
Banusal		245/55
Sindhi		250/40
Khirkia		250/55
Ghurji		215/20
Hansi		220/25
Warangam		240/50
Sindhurni		240/50
Chalisgaon		240/50
Budhnavar		300/10
Akola		240/45
Khanewal		285/90
Tobaiari		285/90
Aratwulla		285/90
Multan (Sindh-American)		235/90
Surgoda		285/30
Nandgaon		245/50
Nimbara		245/50
Nizamabad		245/50
Nimuch		240/45
Nandura		240/45
Puchor		290/95
Dabhol		275/85
Itola		275/85
Sarunaya		275/85
Miyagam		275/85
Palej		275/85
Amod		275/85
Jambusar		275/85
Broach		275/85

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,686
Central India	4,222
Barsi-Nugger	3,850
Hyderabad-Gaorani	621
Berar	7,787
Central Provinces	3,674
Dhollera	771
N.-W. Provinces	361
Rajputana	396
Sind-Punjab	317
Broach	4,653
Compta-Dharwar	408
Westerns-Northerns	279
Cotton	29,338
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,706
Linseed	740
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	104
Gingellyseeds	791
Poppyseeds	1
Groundnuts	14,817
Castorseeds	224
Rice	1,809
Myrabolams	2,007
Cottonseeds	19,858
Gram	4,093
Jeowar	323
Maize	30
Barley	405
Saltpetre	2,228
	tons.
Coal	10,056

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Wheat May	6	12	3
Linseed May	11	13	3
Castorseed May	9	3	0
Cotton Seed	3	11	0
Groundnuts Feb.	9	8	0
Mahooraseed	7	8	0
Myrabolams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	10	6	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Mar. close @ 8|4s. 3|4d. 1|4d.
May close @ 8|8s. 7|8d. 1|8d.
July close @ 8|10s. 3|4d. 1|2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

Chicago, Feb. 4.

Mar. per bushel doll. 1.15 up 1-3 4
May per bushel doll 1.19-5|8 up 1-3|4.
July per bushel doll 1 21-3 8 up 1-3|4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Mar. 19.20 up 20.
May 19.40 up 15.

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

EX: GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb 5.

	Per ton Rs.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready	508|-
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready	560|-
Cocoanut Cake Ready	118|-

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 to 15th Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Feb.-15th March.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.
NEW YORK:—
B. C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 107 3/4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 132 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.86 11/32 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1|2 5th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 7/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.905 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.195 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.905 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 3rd inst. £4-4-10 7/8 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 3rd inst. 19 15/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 3rd inst. 19 13/16 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 7/8 3rd inst. 43 3/8 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 15/16 per cent. 3rd inst. 3 15/16 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 3rd inst. 4 per cent. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1|2 per cent Nominal 3 Mos 5-1/2 per cent 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 5

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45|14: highest Rs. 46|0|6; lowest Rs. 45|11: closing Rs. 45|11|6.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 47|6: lowest Rs. 47|2: closing Rs. 47|3.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 49|14: lowest Rs. 49|10 closing Rs. 49|11.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
8 Feb.	Morea ..		10,954
15	Mantua* ..		10,946
22	Viceroy of India † ..		19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20.827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11.518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16.601
29	Naldera x ..		16.088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..	NOW SAIL	16.650
12	Rawalpindi*		16'619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
26	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11.518
24	Mooltan x ..		20.847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10.946
14	Comorin ..		16'132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20,827
28	Razmak@ ..		10 857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..	TRANSHIP	11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Macedonia ..		11'120
16	Narkundax..		16'572
23	Razmak ..		10'857
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16'568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16'601
6 13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	16,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19 648
11	Comorin x ..		15 132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
25	Malwa* ..		10 950

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 9[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Meigen Maru ..	24th Jan.	8th Feb.
Heinan Maru ..	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Hanlow Maru..	5th Feb	15th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Feb.	19th Feb.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Ma

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
14 Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Feb.	Chakrata* ..	Straits & Japan
20 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Str its & Japan.
27 Feb.	Mirza ore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
7 Feb	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi
8 Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
10 Feb.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
12 Feb.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
12 Feb.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
14 Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagano Maru..	3824	24 Jan.	6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Jan.	12 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8009	....	@19 ,,
*Nagato Maru..	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	0500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	1000	....	@ 2 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakusan Maru ..	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8099	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Haruna Maru ..	10999	20 Mar.	6 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	To Kobe.
Asama Maru ..	22600	27 Feb.	5 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	9 Mar.	16 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23780.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward busines through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—
SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
138497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23.50.000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C E RANDLE
General Manager

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A.G. GRAY.
Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital ... Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

New Year Number.

Congress & Conferences.

The closing week of; December (1929) and the beginning of 1930 have witnessed a number of Congresses and Conferences, political, social, religious and communal. The list which includes also vocational gatherings held in different parts of the country is a formidable one.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.
THE ULEMAS CONFERENCE.
INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.
THE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.
THE LIBRARY CONFERENCE.
JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.
THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.
SUPPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.
HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION.
THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.
ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
INDIAN PHILOSOPHIC CONGRESS.
ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.
INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.
AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.
MEDICAL CONFERENCE.
ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.
THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.
PUNJAB STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.
THE WADHWAN CONFERENCE.
HYDERABAD PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The busy reader can hardly be expected to have the time to go through all the literature of these twenty-five gatherings. Hence an attempt is made in this Special Number to give a clear and succint account of the various Conferences of the season. This account also includes extracts from presidential and other addresses, and summaries of resolutions passed, together with portraits of important persons who have taken part in these deliberations. Besides, this Number contains special articles from the pen of eminent personages and writers of repute.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.
"THE VOICE OF LIFE"
By Sir J C Bose, T R S.
"TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA"
By Mlle. Juliette Veillier.
"THE ENGLISH MARTYRS"
By The Rt. Rev. E H M Waller.
"MY IMPRESSIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIA"
By Mr. Syed Raza Ali, C B E.
"IRELAND AND INDIA"
By Mr. J Gwynn, I C S, (Rtd.)
"THE LOCUST AND ITS ALLIES"
By Mr. S T Moses, M A, F Z S.
"THE TRAVELS OF FAHIEN"
By Mr. K P S Menon, I C S.
"HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE"
By Dr. S N Ghose, D Litt., B Sc.
"THE GOLDEN TEMPLE OF AMRITSAR"
By Mr. G R Sethi, B A, M B A S.
"THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS"
By "A Ceylonese."

The price is 8 (eight) annas per copy But a remittance of Rs. by M. O. or a cheque for Rs. 5-4, (12 shillings Foreign) will bring you not only this special number but all the eleven succeeding numbers for the year 1930. We shall also give the Special December Number free.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal
THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)
No Share-holders No Capitalists
TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
Claims paid over Rs. 600,000
Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Unrivalled Circulation.
When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.
FIRST FOR RESULTS.
for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each house hold that it enters.
"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes
The Hindu.
South India's Largest Daily Newspaper.
NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."
An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.
An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with special contributions, etc.
For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.
London Agents: D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co., (1927) Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

LIVING CELLS seen through microscope.

Weak cell, deficient in calcium The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Strong cell, rich in calcium. Well-developed nucleus.
Build up a strong Constitution
The strengthening influence of Kalzana, the Calcium food, on the entire system is due to the fact that Kalzana provides every cell of your body with the *Calcium* (lime) it needs to keep it strong and healthy.
By taking Kalzana you will conquer all those forms of weakness, which are due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as:
GENERAL DEBILITY
Kalzana strengthens the cells of nerves, bones and blood—it increases your power of resistance against illness and fevers and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.
WEAK TEETH
Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.
WOMEN'S DISEASES
By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back to care-free health.
Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Respectable and reliable AGENTS for the sale of all our produces. Only those experienced need apply with stamp to:—M. P. MIZARKAR & CO. Mangalore.

R2169

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED.—For Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot, experienced LADY DOCTOR with recognised European qualifications and colloquial knowledge of Gujarati. Rs. 500—50—600, free furnished quarters and right to half fees private practice. Selected candidate required join appointment March 1st latest. Apply stating qualifications and endorsing testimonials to JUNAGADH STATE VAKIL, Rajkot before February 15th, after which, no applications will be considered.

A 175

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5,000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate a thorough course of instructions for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road, LAHORE.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—BLOCKS separate accommodation huge to suffice large family cheaply White House, behind Chinchpokli, Old Fire Brigade Station, near Victoria Garden. Apply OWNER, same premises.

C R2172

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—Next Examinations will be held in Bombay on 2nd, 3rd and 4th July, 1930. Syllabus and Application Form supplied on receipt of postage stamps worth 5 annas.—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

M 195

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L 133269

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE BEZWADA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

(Under Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE AUCTION SALE of these Mills which was commenced on the 31st January, 1930, will be continued from day to day till WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1930. on which date it shall be knocked off in favour of the highest bidder according to the discretion of the Liquidators. For upset price and standing bid, and other particulars please apply to:

GUDUR LAKSHMANARAO, B.A.,
Liquidator,
Bezwada.

178

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE BREAKING UP AND PURCHASE OF SCRAP TIMBER OF OLD VEHICLES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the breaking up of old wagons, carriages and brake-vans and purchase of scrap timber removed therefrom, from the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, and at Jhansi, for a period of 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, giving particulars and the conditions on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE BREAKING UP AND PURCHASE OF SCRAP TIMBER OF OLD VEHICLES." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1930.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
3rd February, 1930.

189

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

Open daily upto SUNDAY, the 9th February, at the TOWN HALL.

Admission Fee ANNAS FOUR only

153

THE INDIA MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD.

April 1930 Examinations.

Applications are invited (to reach the undersigned not later than 15th February for the appointment of examiners for 1930 Commercial Examinations.
For particulars apply to

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Indian Merchants' Chamber,
31, Murzban Road.

194

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate of Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy an Insolvent and Bai Jenabai widow of Cassum Mahomed Mitha have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 138 Medows Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings and garden plants and well thereon and known as cultivable ground attached to Bund Cottage, situate at Civil Lines Bund Road in Poona in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli (Poona) and district of Poona containing by admeasurement about 1-1/2 acres or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nisbat Manjri Taluka Haveli Survey No. 319 and nisbat Malle, Taluka Haveli Survey No. 128, Pots Nos. 4 and 5 and assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under No. 130 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Khoja Ahmedbhai Habibhai and now belonging to the Chief of Jamkhandi, on or towards the South by the property of Vallabhdas Dayal and on or towards the West by the new Boat Club and beyond that by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1930.

B. G. PANDIT & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

193

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES, OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 471 of 1929 (Bhogilal vs. Nagindas), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Thursday the 13th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots at 'Ghia" Building, Khetwadi Main Road, opp. Jubilee Soda Factory:—

A quantity of mill stores such as camel hair beltings, Emery wheels, opener rollers, W. I. pulleys, cotton banding, Lubricating glasses, brass pipe couplings and nosels, one lot gin parts etc., also office furniture such as country made safe, writing tables, show cases, chairs, teapoy, "Underwood" typewriter, planks, hand cart etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale

BENNETT & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate of Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy an Insolvent and Bai Jenabai widow of Cassum Mahomed Mitha have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 138 Medows Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings and garden plants and well thereon and known as cultivable ground attached to Bund Cottage, situate at Civil Lines Bund Road in Poona in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli (Poona) and district of Poona containing by admeasurement about 1-1/2 acres or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nisbat Manjri Taluka Haveli Survey No. 319 and nisbat Malle, Taluka Haveli Survey No. 128, Pots Nos. 4 and 5 and assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under No. 130 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Khoja Ahmedbhai Habibhai and now belonging to the Chief of Jamkhandi, on or towards the South by the property of Vallabhdas Dayal and on or towards the West by the new Boat Club and beyond that by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1930.

B. G. PANDIT & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

193

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 12TH LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions of Messrs. Chellaji Gomaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Chandrabai Hiru Balu Chabukswar the Mortgagor sell by public auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 6th February 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Quit and Ground Rent land with dwelling house standing thereon at Kamatipura 12th Lane and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 2004-2005 Street Nos. 32, 34 and 35 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4471, 4472 and 4473 New Nos. 10962, 10973 Old Survey Nos. 4011, 4012, 4013 and New Survey Nos. 6619-6620 and Cadastral Survey No. 436, Byculla Division admeasuring 126 square yards.

GANDHI & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. HIRABAI BARODEKAR'S NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

PRESENTS

Sadhvi Mirabai

HISTORICAL SUPER-DRAMA

Written by **S. A. SHUKLA**

Saturday, 8-2-30 at 8-30 P.M. Sunday, 9-2-30 at 3 P.M.

Well-known Play—Wright of **MAHARASHTRA**

AT

Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.

Amidst beautiful Stage—Settings—Wonderful Transfer Scenes—Rich drapery!

ALL AT THE COST OF THOUSANDS!

MELODIOUS SONGS! SENSATIONAL NOVELTY!

Book Your Seats To-Day.

Excelsior Theatre

6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Drama of Broadway Cindrella

BETTY COMPSON

in
Radio's Sensational Drama
STREET GIRL
with
the Catchiest Music and Fastest Dancing Action
100 per cent all Talking Dramatic Sensation

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Great Play Becomes a Greater Picture
THE MUSIC MASTER
featuring
ALEC. B. FRANCIS
A Wm. Fox Production.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
CARL ROSA OPERA Co.
presents
"IL TROVATORE"
Booking at Ross and Co.,

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamps The

Vase Box No. 11435. K. C. Works. CALCUTTA

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O. 8 calendars are sent by registered post. free of registration and postal charges.

N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

INSANITY CURE.

Born Insanity Radically Cured. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V. P., Rs. 3-8.

DR. P. D. PRAMANICK,
P. O. Dartala, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVERY NIGHT **FIVE GIFTS** EVERY NIGHT

FOR ENTRANCE 1ST Rs 100 Rs 2ND Rs 50 Rs 3RD Rs 25 Rs RIDES Rs 25 Rs

FOR ENTRANCE 1ST Rs 100 Rs 2ND Rs 50 Rs 3RD Rs 25 Rs RIDES Rs 25 Rs

GIVEN AWAY TOTAL Rs. 10,000 Rs.

AT

Rs 200 EVERY NIGHT Rs 200

TILL 21ST MARCH 1930

LOCATION - GOWALIA TANK

Admission Annas TWO

THE RIALTO

Lamington Road,

at 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

SPECIAL REVIVAL

FOR

TWO DAYS ONLY!

Ripon Theatre

CORNER GRANT ROAD, TRAMS PASS THE DOOR.

ANOTHER PACKED HOUSE AMAZED and THRILLED.

Nothing Like it ever seen in Bombay.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

Special Matinees Saturday & Sunday next at 4 P.M.

THE GREAT

NICOLA NICOLA NICOLA | THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE | **WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN**

Supported by his own American Company of International Entertainers.

MOSTLY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

Presenting a Gorgeous Review of Magic that was never imagined outside.

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS"

Everybody is talking about NICOLA and his Wonderful Performance

THE GREATEST MYSTERY SHOW ON EARTH.

ALL OTHER MAGICIANS OUTDONE.

Reduced Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1 plus Tax

Booking at The Ripon Theatre.

Be wise and Book your Seat now.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Dr. H. T. Muzumdar's Lecture on "Young America and Young India," Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

S.S. Viceroy of India with the English mails of January 23 due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Cup Polo Tournament, Willingdon Sports Club, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Third Day.

S.S. Morea with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.—A public lecture on "The Story of the Electric Lamp" will be delivered by Prof. G. R. Paranjpe, M.Sc., today (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institute Hall.

TARIFF BOARD.—The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Mr. Manu Subedar representing the Jodhpur Darbar at 11 a.m. to-day in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building.

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ.—With a view to reorganising this Samaj and to have a discussion on the draft rules a meeting of Patidars of both sexes living in Bombay and its suburbs will be held on Saturday (8th inst.) at 5 p.m. at Hirabag, C. P. Tank.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O.S.K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 4th February and is due to arrive in Bombay in the afternoon on Saturday, the 8th February.

SENATE ELECTIONS.—Mr. D. P. Karmarkar of Dharwar is offering himself as a candidate at the ensuing elections of Ordinary Fellows to the Senate, by registered graduates of the University of Bombay.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—A meeting will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. R. P. Mears will read a paper on "Aesthetics of Arch Bridge", illustrated with lantern slides. Mr. H. Foster King will occupy the chair.

MR. K. G. PARDESHI HONOURED.—On Sunday last the residents of Vile Parle were "At Home" to Mr. K. G. Pardeshi, the well-known Hindu Quadrangular player, when they presented him with a beautiful silver tea-set in token of their appreciation for his performance during the last Quadrangular tournament.

A HARBOUR EXCURSION.—On Sunday last members and officers of various branches of the Trust with their President Mr. B. S. Turkhad had an excursion in the Bombay Harbour. The party sailed early morning and went to Elephanta Caves and later on to Uran to enjoy the kind hospitality of Khan Bahdaur B. M. Hodiwala, J.P.

LATE MR. KISONDAS.—The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber put on record their sense of deep sorrow at the sad and premature death of their colleague Mr. Kisondas Munmohandas Ramji, one of the founders of the Chamber. Mr. Kisondas rendered valuable services to the Chamber as their representative in the Bombay Municipal Corporation for [illegible] years 1926 to 1928, and as a member of the Committee.

REV. FR. HERAS'S LECTURE:—The Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., Director, Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, will deliver Lecture IV of his course of University Extension Lectures in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings, South Block (opposite Mahendra Mansions) Fuller Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Development of Architecture in Karnatak under Kadambas and the Hoysalas." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed bills for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Luxmi" Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 6th inst.

Bills for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Cape Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "K[illegible]" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 12th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal Colony and other places in Southern Africa will also be forwarded per steamer.

WHY INDIAN BANKERS SUPPORT INDEPENDENCE.

FOR PRESENT REGIME HAD RUINED INDIA.

Dismal Results Of Liberal Co-operation.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association, held on Sunday last, Mr. Hirachand V. Desai, President, made a trenchant attack on the Government's financial policy and scouted the idea of a Round Table Conference. He said the Liberals were holding nothing but such Conferences for the last many years and had co-operated with the Government, with the result that the country's trade was ruined.

There was no alternative but the Congress policy of Independence, he said.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Continuing he said:—

Last year has turned out very bad for merchants. The local mill strike, lack of mutual confidence amongst merchants and general poor economic condition of the country all these causes have adversely affected trade and commerce and consequently merchants have heavily suffered. To my opinion the following are the chief and root causes of the present economic depression in the country:—(1) 18d. exchange ratio and its manipulation, (2) heavy burden of general taxation, (3) top heavy administration charges (4) absence of credit and want of confidence amongst merchants.

THAT RATIO.

The exchange policy of the Government as also their policy of sales of silver and treasury bills have weakened the economic condition of the people, the evil effects of which are felt by Government also. The prices of the Government securities have gone down and the faith of the people in the financial credit of Government is rudely shaken. Last year, the rupee loan floated by Government was not successful despite high and attractive rate of interest. It has become a difficult task for Government to raise money through loans in this country. Taking into consideration their own interests and the welfare of the people Government should abandon 18d exchange ratio which is the root cause of the economic maladies of the country.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Foreigners have obtained complete control over our trade. If we wish to regain our past position, we should take part in politics and strive our best to protect our interest. The present Government carry on the administration in utter disregard of the interest of the country and consequently the economic condition of the country has received a serious setback. More than half the portion of the statement which the Indian National Congress placed before the people on the Independence Day make out our own case and deals with economic causes showing the mockery of the present constitution. There are two political parties in the country. The chief and predominant party is the Congress Party which construcst its edifice on the basis of idealism while the other the Liberal Party on that of practical politics.

THE LIBERALS' ACHIEVEMENT.

If we consider what we have lost through practical politics during the course of the last 40 years, it would give us a rude shock. Leaving aside the consideration of the history of the last 40 years, if we consider the history of the last decade with which we are acquainted, we will find that the Liberals have co-operated with Government on the plea of being practical politicians in defiance of the will of the people. And what are the fruits of co-operation with Government? Our own ruin and ruin of trade and commerce of the country, prisons to those who have real interest of the country at heart, titles to Liberals and salaries to executive members of the councils. From the stand point of trade, ruinous to currency policy, present Imperial Bank which is conducted against Indian interests, 18d. exchange ratio, sales of silver, high bank rate, low prices of raw materials, in short, complete ruin of the people, trade, commerce and industries of the country. I leave it to your choice to support or not to support the ideal of the Congress.

MANMOHAN SINGH

—:o:—

FORCED TO LAND IN THICK FOG.

Removed To Infirmary

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Rome.—Manmohan Singh has been forced down in a thick fog on a mountain road between Paola and Cosenza. He has been taken to a infirmary in the village of San Francesco, suffering from a slight injury to his left eye, many bruises on his body and a slight shock. His machine has been badly damaged.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

—:o:—

Commons Agree Government's New Proposal.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The House of Commons unanimously agreed to the Government proposal to substitute the three year time limit for the Unemployment Insurance Bill for the Lords' limit of one year. The Bill was then returned to the House of Lords for its reconsideration.—Reuter.

ALL OVER SHOOTING OF PEACOCKS.

—:o:—

Soldiers And Villagers Clash Near New Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Report has reached Delhi of a serious fracas between villagers and soldiers in the village of Mohilki Masjid, six miles from the City. It is alleged two soldiers shot three peacocks in the village near the temple which was resented by the villagers, whereupon the soldiers it is alleged got enraged and fired at the villagers as a result of which three persons were wounded. The soldiers then went away. One of them is reported to have left a gun behind which the villagers took possession and handed it over to the police. The wounded men are lying in the Mahrauli hospital.—Free Press.

Sikh Muslim Controversy.

Mahatma Denies Allegations.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the allegation said to have been published in the Muslim Press in Amritsar about Mr. Gandhi having asked the Mahomedans and the Sikhs at a conference with the leaders of both the communities to settle their rights by means of the sword, Mr. Gandhi gave a categorical denial and said he was incapable of making any such statement.

Besides many Sikh friends, Dr. Ansari and Pandit Motilal were present at that interview who could, if necessary, give their own impressions of the interview.—A.P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

MAY.

New York, Feb. 5.

Previous Closing Rate	16.34
To-day's Opening Rate	16.42
Difference	plus.08
To-day's Closing Rate	16.29
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation	Rs. 279

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Previous Closing Rate	8.62
To-day's Opening Rate	8.65
Difference	plus.03
To-day's Closing Rate	8.61
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Feb. 5.

Silver Ready	20	0	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	19	14	0
Higher	0	1	0

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

1st settlement	46	3	0
2nd settlement	45	9	0

INDIANS' ARREST IN ITALY.

—:o:—

Representations Of Labour M. Ps.

FULL REPORT CALLED FOR

LONDON, Feb. 2.

How far the Italian Government were justified in the arrest, short term imprisonment and deportation of two Indian subjects, is the question which is engaging the attention of the British Foreign Office. It will be remembered that in August last, the Italian Government arrested Mr. Mohamed Nasir and Bimal Chandra Bose, on suspicion that they had some sinister intentions against the person of Amanullah the Ex-King of Afghanistan.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Henderson had said that both Mr Mohamad Nasir and Mr. Bemal Chandra Bose were arrested by the Italian Police and suffered imprisonment for nine days and underwent considerable hardships during their incarceration, and were finally deported from Italy. Enquiries made by the British Foreign Office elicted that the Italian Police had acted under a misapprehension and that it was a case of mistaken identity. Considering that this explanation was not satisfactory, representations were made to Mr. Henderson by certain Labour M. P.'s that this was a fit case for further investigation and action. The Free Press of India reliably learns that accepting the view-point represented to him, Mr. Henderson has requested the British Minister at Rome to supply a full report regarding the steps taken by the Italian authorities to investigate into the circumstances which had led to the alleged mistake.—Free Press.

INDIANS "A SLAVE NATION".

—:o:—

Independence Its Only Ideal.

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 4.

Under the auspices of Lakhshminarayan Temple ceremony, at a public meeting held under the presidentship of Babasaheb Deshmukh, Mr. Vamanrao of Amraoti delivered a speech on Independence. Vamanraoji made a very effective and impressive speech on the independence resolution. He declared that Independence the only respectable ideal of a slave nation. Declaring his faith in truth and non-violence he asked the audience to prepare for going to prison.

After that Mr. Pundlikji of Belgaum on behalf of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj read a telegram from the Secretary of the Congress Anti-Touchability Committee, stating that eight Kamatipura temples of Bombay thrown open to untouchables in Bombay. The president also expressed his willingness to plunge himself in the independence struggle. Jamnalalji asked the people to see that other Wardha temples were also opened to Untouchables and asked the Temple Trustees to follow suit.—Free Press.

ROUND THE WORLD ON MOTOR CYCLE.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller who are motor-cycling round the world, reached Shikarpur on Monday evening from Larkana, having had to drag the motor cycle over 4 miles owing to the state of the road. Describing their varied experiences they said that they sought shelter on trees in South Africa against bandits and wolves.—A.P.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

In yesterday's issue we published a report of the Treasury Bills sales. A slight error has crept in it. The rate for the sale of intermediate three months bills from 5th to 10th February 1930 should be Rs. 98-6-6 and not Rs. 93-6-6 as wrongly printed in it.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. FRAMJI C. BANAJI.—The 78th death anniversary of Sheth Framji Cowasji Banaji will be observed next Sunday (9th inst.), at the Banaji Fire-Temple at Karelwadi, Bombay, when after the Jashan ceremony (8-30 to 9-30 a.m.) and a sermon on "The Aim of Life of a Zoroastrian" by Mr. Behmon S. Banaji (10 to 11 a.m.), a dinner will be given to 500 Parsi poor boys and girls (11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.) followed by a free cinema show, at the Majestic Cinema. Arrangements have been made for those who want to participate in all the functions on the payment of one rupee for a ticket, which can be had at Messrs. Karani and Co., Book-sellers, Fort; Messrs. Fredoon Budjor and Co., Dhobi Talao; and Messrs. Perry and Co., Grant Road. Only 100 tickets for such persons are available.

PROTECTION TO DEFENCE WITNESSES.

Meerut Judge's Remarks On Application.

MEERUT, Feb. 5.

When the Meerut alleged "conspiracy" case was resumed to-day the Judge disposed of some matters in connection with the application of the accused for summoning witnesses from outside India and from Indian States. The Judge said that he had no jurisdiction to summon witnesses from outside India, and asked the accused to make the application to the Government who alone could judge whether witnesses could be given facilities to come to India, and guarantee that they would not be arrested while here. Moreover the summons could not be issued from the Sessions Court. It would be the duty of the District Magistrate to consider whether the summons should be issued.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

Nimbkar suggested that the summonses should be issued through the Political Agents in certain Indian States but as different rules were in operation in different States, the matter was left undecided for further consideration.

Later, in connection with the complaint of an accused regarding police regulations, the Judge said that outside the Court premises, the accused were under the police and the Court had nothing to do with them and in the verandah of the Court they were governed by the Prison Act. He further said that there would be no difficulty about their having interviews with authorised legal advisers.

"THE INSPIRATION"

Resuming his address, Mr. Langford James dealt with letters alleged to have been seized from Spratt, written from England; which Mr. Langford James said, showed how the conspiracy was hatched outside India and also the inspiration that was received from well-known Communists such as C. P. Dutt, M. N. Roy and Upadyaya. The letters, he said, further emphasised that due to the imprisonment of Campbell and Allison in India, work in India was being hampered. Mr. Langford James asserted that the letters appeared harmless at first sight owing to the use of cryptic language and invisible ink, but on going deeply into them, they found that the letters meant a different story altogether. Counsel went on to argue how by certain peculiar names used in them some of the accused in the dock were referred to.

The Court rose for lunch at this time.

Continuing his address after lunch, Mr. Langford James read in extenso from a correspondent and said that when they translated the simille language, the letters showed how the Party was to be financed, their policy, the method of establishing communication through laskars, etc. Proceeding, Mr. James said that much had been heard about the League against Imperialism but it was a camouflaged Communist body doing Bolshevik propaganda and both its Secretaries were avowed Communists.

Counsel had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day. The accused remained undefended.—A.P.

DON'T GIVE YOUR VOTES.

Appeal To Congress Voters.

Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes as under:—

"The Secretary for States for India informs the House of Commons on the 3rd instant that out of 233 Congress Members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures 166 had resigned. The President of the Congress in his Circular dated 24th Ultm. to the Provincial Congress Committee has remarked. "Those who refused to resign clearly break their election pledges. Those who resigned but stand again for election do so in violation of the Congress Mandate."

TAKE NO SIDES.

I should like to remind you that the Congress direction is that we should abstain from participating "directly or indirectly" in future elections. Thus we should abstain from voting or otherwise assisting candidates. This should be made perfectly clear to all your local committees and to the voters.

Congressmen should take no sides in future election campaign. It may be of course that sometimes one non-Congress candidate is preferable to another. But even then we should keep studiously apart and our only appeal must be to the electors not to vote.

The Council and the Propaganda Sub-Committee have endorsed the action of the President at their meeting held yesterday and request all the voters either to the Assembly or to the Bombay Council to abstain from having anything to do with the elections.

BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPN.

The following are the comparative figures of receipts during the second quarter and the first half of the year:—

	1928-29	1929-30
Oct. to Dec.	Rs. 26,944	Rs. 29,426
July to Dec.	Rs. 50,178	Rs. 55,384

WADALA FACTORY EXPLOSION.

Four Workers Seriously Injured.

There was a serious explosion in the factory of Mawson Vernon and Co. Ltd. at Wadala on Wednesday morning as a result of which four men were seriously injured.

It appears that at about 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday some coolies were working at a pulversing machine in the factory, when all of a sudden there was an explosion inside the conveyor of the machine. The men were enveloped in a burst of flame, and their clothes were set alight.

Meanwhile, some fellow workmen had heard the noise, and they rushed in to see their comrades' clothes burning. They put out the flames, and sent for the police, who arrived and removed the men to the K E M Hospital. In the hospital it was ascertained that the men had sustained serious burns all over the body.

Inquiries are in progress.

LAHORE PRISONERS' RESOLVE.

Sequel To Non-redress Of Grievances.

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

Confirmation is available of the report of the commencement yesterday of hungerstrike by all the conspiracy case accused except Desraj and Sukhdev, on the ground that their grievances have not been redressed.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILLS.

Owners Still Considering

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mill-owners' Association was held last night to consider the question of working short time.

The meeting will reassemble tonight when a decision is expected to be arrived at.—A.P.

BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE PROBLEM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is only the public and the press that can prevent the city from being victimised in regard to the proposed Worli Point Sewage out-fall for the North of the Island, which requires activated sludge process and this requires treatment plant with initial, recurring and maintenance expenditure, not to speak of difficulties inseparable from it and of the cost of its replacement. Without the activated sludge process it requires a very expensive deep sea outfall.

The extended Love Grove outfall for which funds were made available and for which preliminary survey was made by Mr. Kidd, the great Sea Works Engineer, and much material-in fact, perhaps all the material is available and ready will save all this expenditure and the work on the half of the outfall that was left unfinished and has to be completed, can be carried out by a firm of contracting Engineers specialising in this type of work.

The offensive smell of a huge, most foul and filthy cesspool is being attributed to it and is advanced as a reason for the Worli Point outfall.

May I, sir, venture to ask you to visit the Love Grove Deep Outfall and, if satisfied, that the smell is not from it, to raise your voice against the diversion of money badly required for the improvement and regeneration of slumbs, free and compulsory primary education the carrying of medical relief to the doors of the poor, etc., and secure the only permanent, satisfactory and, in the end, cheap solution of the problem of the drainage of the city.

I place myself at your service and also of members of the public and am ready to accompany you and them whenever required.—Yours, etc.

ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

Feb. 4.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB TRAGEDY.

Hatchet Indentified.

SUSPECT ABSCONDING?

The murderer of Mirzagul, the Pathan watchman of Willingdon Sports Club who was found murdered on Tuesday morning is still at large. The hatchet, which was lying near the corpse of the deceased, is identified by a Mohmed Amin, a Mohmedan, residing at Thana, as his property. Mohmed Amin told the Deputy coroner on Wednesday that he had given his hatchet to Rudigul a Pathan who is absconding since the murder. The Deputy Coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing.

SLUMP IN SILVER MARKET.

Appeal To Finance Member.

The following telegram has been sent to the Finance Department by the Marwadi Chamber about Silver market:—

"Board Marwadi Chamber of Commerce request prompt attention of Government to the critical situation created by the unprecedented slump in the price of silver towards which Government's policy regarding sale of silver has also contributed. The situation is aggravated by a general feeling of panic spreading amongst the public. Government should be aware that such extraordinary depreciation in the price of silver is bound to further weaken the economic conditions of the masses who invest their scanty savings in silver.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED.

The situation calls for immediate and effective measures if disastrous consequences are to be averted. In my Board's considered judgment only solution of this urgent problem is imposition by an effective duty of not less than 25 per cent ad valorem on imports of silver and stopping sales of silver so far as they are for the purposes of demotion of currency. The revenue Receipts from this duly can and must be utilized for abolition of the unpopular and harmful salt tax. My Board strongly and earnestly recommend that Government should revise their policy on above lines and make a public announcement on the subject at an early date." end.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation, Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwaj)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY 2

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 26 yrs.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., D. Com., M. C.), for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (C. D. A.), may wherever desirable, be tacked in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST, A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 80-83, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

structural and SanitaryEngineers Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly ...	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly.	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly ...	2	2	2	8

SINGLE COPY

ONE ANNA

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly.	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY

TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1930

"UNDERSTAND GANDHI."

—:o:—

Ever since Mahatma Gandhi took up the lead in the Independence movement he has been plied by a number of correspondents to the British and America Press and has been the subject of a number of articles in the British papers in particular. Most of those papers have sadly misrepresented him, deliberately or otherwise. But in refreshing contrast is an appreciative article by Mr. A. G. Gardiner in the "Daily News." In this article Mr. Gardiner rightly warns his countrymen, that "they must try to understand Gandhi if they are to face the crisis with wisdom." But he deals less with Gandhiji's politics than with his labours in the social and economic spheres. Speaking of him as a religious and social reformer, the writer says: "Remaining a professing Hindu, he has swept Hinduism with a cleansing gospel to which there is only one parallel in the history of creeds. . . . In such subjects as the status of women, the appalling degradation of the 'untouchables' and the child marriage question his wrath is a consuming fire. . . . He is the preacher of a large and enlightened tolerance and his aim is a spiritual concord between Muslim, Hindu and Christian which will obliterate the religious furies of the past and make India in this aspect at least a nation." Mahatmaji's aim is wider still, if only the British would care to understand it. He stands to-day, as he ever did, for honourable peace and goodwill between India and Britain. In her own interests Britain may better understand Gandhiji. Which other Congressman could have made to the Viceroy the offer he made a few days ago, knowing full well that some of his own countrymen would misunderstand the offer? As a matter of fact some Indians have actually mistaken his eleven points, an earnest of a full settlement, as the settlement itself. But Gandhiji is the one man who will never be turned away from his path of peace and honour by frowns or smiles from Indians or aliens. Britain will rue the day when she finally turns down an offer from such a man.

That non-violence is the very life of Gandhiji's policy Mr. Gardiner has no doubt. But he fears that in spite of the best efforts of Gandhi, violence may break out. He fears too that "if violence comes, Gandhi will hardly survive the storm; for a life of extreme asceticism has left him emaciated and little able to bear the penance that will be self-inflicted." It is to be hoped, however, that Gandhiji will not again tempt Nature too much or carry any penance too far. It is to be hoped, too, that those Indians who light-heartedly dally with violence will realise the danger of such a policy. Simple expediency, if nothing higher, should convince all Indians that non-violence must be their sheet-anchor in their great venture. And Gandhiji's lieutenants will do injustice to themselves and their leader if they throw upon him alone the task, necessarily hard in those, of impressing upon the masses the vital need for non-violence in every part and at every stage of the national struggle. Gandhiji will never tolerate cowardice and will never tolerate violence either. It is necessary for both India and Britain, in the words of Mr. Gardiner, "to understand Gandhi if they are to face the crisis with wisdom."

A JUST CAUSE.

—:o:—

The memorandum on the position of Indians in East Africa issued by Messrs. Hridaynath Kunzru, Polak, Udani and Tayab Ali is a weighty document distinguished by cogency of argument, moderation of language and a praiseworthy effort to view the whole problem not only from the Indian, but also from the "Imperial" standpoint. If Lord Passfield and the Labour Cabinet do not take due account of this document in the re-orientation of British policy in East Africa, they will not only be leaving the Indian grievance unredressed, greatly to the peril of the cause of harmonious co-operation between all the immigrant communities in the East African territories, but they will also be providing India with additional support in her justly held contention that because she is a subject country the rightful claims of her nationals overseas are contemptuously brushed aside. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the Indian grievances in East Africa, so have the Indian community in that country at their annual conferences, and most recently through the representative and influential deputation they sent over to this country and subsequently to Britain. Their chief grievance is the steady refusal to grant them a common electoral roll and this deliberate restriction of their political opportunity will, they rightly fear, affect their economic and educational advancement.

How keen are the Delamere-Grogan group, who, as spokesmen of the White settlers, dominate the situation in East Africa and who have a Governor very much to their liking in Sir Edward Grigg, is clearly brought out in the memorandum. As regards the separate electorates it points out very pertinently: "The evil of separate electorates is not confined to the Legislative Council, but extends to municipal government also. Here too the Government of India pressed for a common electoral roll and a common franchise in 1920. It cannot be said that if municipal members are elected jointly by the two communities British "civilization" would be endangered and Indians would be in a position to dominate the Colony. On the contrary mixed electorates in the case of municipalities "would have provided a valuable opportunity to the races concerned, of learning to work together for civic ends and paved the way for a larger unity." And Indians in East Africa are thoroughly justified in their repeated insistence on the fact that a common electoral roll alone would make the Indian and the European and the Arab and the educated Native "learn to work together" and to pave the way "to a larger unity." If the Government of India find after nearly ten years that their advice has been ignored, is it not all the more necessary for them now to put the Indian case before Whitehall with greater emphasis and energy?

AN ABSURD SUGGESTION.

—:o:—

In a letter which we published yesterday Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram makes a preposterous suggestion that the form of the National Flag may be changed from the present tricolour to a plain white. Apart from the comparative merits of the two forms, the very idea of a change—an utterly needless one—practically in the midst of a most magnificent rally round a flag that has inspired millions strikes us as most perverse. And the reasons urged for the change are wholly unconvincing if not frivolous. Mr. Jairamdas argues that because two communities, Hindus and Muslims, are separately represented respectively by the red and the green colours in the flag, other important communities too should in consistency be represented separately; and as this is obviously impossible he contends that the whole plan of representing any religion should be dropped and that the unified nation must be represented by the plain white colour. Fifteen years ago when the Red and Green Flag was devised or ten years ago when it was evolved into the present tricolour, wherein the white stands for all the small minorities, such a proposition might have deserved some consideration. To-day it is positively mischievous. To all sensible men the Tricolour suggests communal harmony and not communal rivalry.

DOMINION STATUS IN MELTING POT.

—:o:—

The Dominion Legislation Conference, representing Britain, the Dominions and—in a way—India, which met in London last year, has now issued a report embodying certain recommendations which, if formally adopted, will mean short shrift to the supremacy of Britain. One recommendation is that the present prerogative of the Crown to disallow Dominion legislation on the advice of British Ministers should no longer be exercised. Another is that Dominion Parliaments should be fully empowered to make laws having extra-territorial operation. A third recommendation is—and this is very significant—that "inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the Commonwealth, a Convention should be framed laying down that any alteration of the law touching on the succession to the Throne or Royal style and titles shall hereafter require the assent of the Parliament of all Dominions as well as the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

We do not know whether these recommendations will be immediately adopted by the British Parliament, but their adoption is a question of time, of months rather than years. Indian champions of Dominion Status need not hang on these a sermon on the grandeur of their ideal. If they really feel that their goal is easily attainable and is practically the same as Independence, they should consistently refrain from calling Independence a mirage or red ruin. Besides Independent India, if it serves her purpose and the purpose of world peace, will not hesitate to associate with the British Commonwealth as with any other body furthering those purposes. Free association presupposes freedom first. Let us, therefore, win Independence first.

BULLYING PRESIDENT PATEL.

—:o:—

A telephone message which Sir James Crerar, the Home Member, says he sent to President Patel, a letter from him intimating the Viceroy's wishes to President Patel and his very evident efforts to put the President in the wrong box during the question hour in the Assembly on Wednesday are some of the intriguing factors in an unpleasant situation between two personalities. To the public mind, in this controversy between a shining light of the Indian Civil Service saturated with ideas of bureaucratic dignity and an Indian of seasoned experience acutely alive to the duties and responsibilities of the high position he holds, it will appear that the principle President Patel is rightly out to vindicate is being forgotten while officialdom represented by Sir James Crerar is only concerned with its prestige. As Leader of the House Sir James Crerar is the wrong man in a responsible job. Perhaps Lord Irwin is not yet convinced of this. Otherwise he would have sent his confidential telegram directly to Mr. Patel.

THOSE MODEST STEPS.

—:o:—

In a letter to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay from the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber it is stated that the Committee of the Chamber "appreciates the steps which the Trustees have decided to take to make a beginning, however modest it may be, in the direction of Indianising the higher grades of the Engineering Services under their control." We have seen precious little evidence of this "modest beginning"; so we take it that the appreciation is ironical and the latter portions of the letter referring to the Trustees' rank indifference to the necessity and justice of Indianisation strengthen our belief that it is really ironical. As the letter points out, in the Civil Branch of the Port Trust Service only 1 post out of 13 is held by Indians, not a single Indian is as yet deemed fit by them to hold any of the 26 posts of Engineers equipped with the First Class B. O. T. certificate, and as regards the non-technical services out of 35 higher posts, only 3 are held by Indians. The Port Trust's policy is not of Indianisation but of a steady refusal to allow the children of the soil, however high their attainments, to encroach upon what still remains a notoriously foreign preserve.

SOME NOTES ON EAST & WEST.

PALESTINE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

(BY ARTUR FIELD.)

London, Jan. 16.

The Western Islamic Association has been pretty prominent in your columns, and deservedly so. Its President, who runs a little prayer house at Forest Hill, has done with his small machinery more than all the endowed and patronised Muslim institutions have accomplished in the West. Mr. Khalid Sheldrake has organised the Muslim colonies in Cardiff (Wales) which are divided into Arab, Malay, Somali and Indian. With the energetic assistance of the Assistant Secretary of the Association, Mr. Majid Cripps, he is assisting at the inauguration of a Muslim Club and Library to be managed by the Association, in the city of Cardiff. Mr. Abdullah Day, the Secretary, is lecturing this week at Cable Street, E., (in the London dock district), Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester and South Shields. Very soon, Mr. Day will leave these shores, as he is taking up a position in the New Colombo Mercantile Agency.

MUSLIMS' BURIAL FUND.

Another valuable feature of the activities of Mr. Khalid Sheldrake is his interest in the interment of poor Muslims, a matter whose financial aspect is looked after by the excellent Association connected with the honoured names of the late Syed Ameer Ali and the happily still living Mr. A. S. Anik. This association, the Indigent Muslims' Burial Fund, has found in the young Imam of Forest Hill a man ready and anxious to perform all the rites of proper and decent burial to the unfortunate of Islam. He has been for some time past appointed the director of funerals for the Fund.

On Jan 10 the funeral took place of a little baby Muslim girl, who died in the London Hospital from shock following injuries by fire. The father, Mr. Makarab, is Indian; Mrs. Makarab is English. The Janazah service was conducted by Mr. Sheldrake, and Mr. Day made all the arrangements for the interment. Largely by reason of the pious interest shown by his Association in such good work for the poor and lowly, Mr. Sheldrake had the satisfaction of finding, sixteen mourners, not only present at the Necropolis station in London, but proceeding the whole way to the Brookwood Muslim Cemetery for the interment of the unfortunate child.

POLITICAL ACTION.

What the Western Islamic Association is on the religious and social side, the East West Circle is on the political side. It has recently issued the following circular letter which acts as a record of activities also.

The letter runs as follows.—

EAST WEST CIRCLE.

Chairman:—Mr. C. F. Ryder, D. L., Leeds, Yorks.

Treasurer Mr. K. Sheldrake, Western Islamic Association 32 Gaynesboro Rd., Forest Hill, S. E. 23

15 January, 1930.

In various forms (East-West Circle, Information Bureau, Cercle d'Etudes, etc.) this Society has carried on its work for 17 years. It has defended the East against the encroachments of the West, tried to increase the friendship of the peoples of the two divisions of the earth, and given publicity to Oriental views and facts, often, during periods when they were unpopular. We are sure you would regret our going out of business Yet this must occur unless we augment our paying membership The nominal subscription is 5/- but we need an increased Circle at a subscription of only 2/6d. —or as low as a minimum donation of 1/- a year.

The Society has been engaged in exposing in England the injustice of "Palestinian Zionism" since 1911.

The Circle is to-day defending the Palestine Arabs against the pretences of the Zionists. It regrets that the Arab movement shows some indications of being controlled by English jingo forces, represented by the British-Empire Red-Spectre, "National League" of peers, generals and speculators. It is backed by a group of British Empire concession-hunters. The Labour Party and Government remain profoundly unimpressed by these antics.

Only the Circle can stem this reaction, and restore the Arab case in England to its proper terms: Democracy, peasantry and

(Continued on page 10).

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH IT.

(BY "ONE CONCERNED".)

For nearly a year and a half now the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is being brought to the public notice owing to the agitation carried on by its students, but the public need not be surprised to hear that there has not yet been any substantial improvement in the administration of this Institute of great national importance. At the head of the management is an I.C.S. officer well adept in the policy of delaying tactics in matters of public utility. Mr. Turner has gone on long leave and everything is postponed till his return. He expects to return by the middle of February when, he knows, all the students will be busy with their studies for the approaching annual examinations and then he may have a plain sail for another six months at least and make his position strong in the meanwhile!

Let us analyse the causes of the degeneration of this Institute especially during the last five or six years.

INDIFFERENCE, THE ROOT EVIL.

At the bottom of all this mismanagement is the indifference of the authorities towards the interest of the students. The Board of Trustees consider their trust to be the funds of this Institute and not the students, and hence they seem to be more a body of accounts clerks than a body of sympathetic educators. They have left the whole charge of education of the boys in the hands of an autocrat like Mr. Turner. Mr. Turner is a chemist by profession, but he is also an electrical, mechanical, textile and sanitay engineer also since he will not allow the members of the differnt departments a free scope even in their own departments..

According to Rule No. 59 printed on page 91 of the Institute calendar, "The Common-Room of the Institute, consisting of the Heads of the Departments with the Principal and Secretary as the President meets fortnightly or as desired by the Principal, to discuss important questions relating to educational work and the internal administration", I would like to know how many such meetings have been held. The result of this is that for years together there has been no improvement in the methods of teaching, in the equipment of the laboratories and the wretched condition of the library. And what is the result?

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT.

This miserable state of affairs has resulted in lowering the status of the students that are passing out of the Institute every year. There has been a complaint from the employers that they find these students lacking in practical experience, organisation and good manipulation! One does not understand why this should be the case when the students that are admitted now-a-days are of a better stuff, some of them undergraduates and even graduates and most of them matriculates, while ten years ago the majority used to be non-matrics. The fact is that the students are not given the proper facilities for their practical work. Mr. Turner and Dr. Burley, the present acting Principal, appear to be in the best of moods when they try to impress upon the minds of their students that the latter should not consider themselves as efficient engineers and should not expect big jobs just after passing out of the Institute. The advice may be salutary and well-intentioned, but even then for this unsatisfactory training of theirs, who is responsible? Have either of these gentlemen ever tried to mitigate the conditions of their laboratories? We have heard sufficiently now about the condition of our boiler, lathes, textile machinery and electrical instruments and add to these our moribund library, not to talk of highly paid professors.

Anybody that knows what technical education means may have a look at our laboratories and libraries and everywhere he is bound to find unsatisfactory training imparted to the students either in theory or in practice and the responsibility for such a state of things lies on the head of the autocrat who is expected to return to India shortly and the apathy of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Adroit Move.

The MacDonald Government have cleverly faced the situation created against their Unemployment Insurance Bill by the decision of the House of Lords on Tuesday to insist, by means of an amendment, that the measure should be operative for one year only. This means that the Lords desire to make the measure practically null and void because the benefits proposed to be offered under it will be valueless if they are to be given only for one year. The Government's adroit move is to propose that the measure should be limited to three years instead of the five years' period of the original Bill and if the Lords refuse this, the Government can legitimately expect that before the large body of working-class voters they will appear as reasonable men anxious to secure an honourable compromise with the forces of Conservatism, while the House of Lords will be regarded as a body always anxious to stand as a stumbling-block in the path of social welfare schemes. Meanwhile the Liberals are being conciliated by the MacDonald Cabinet with the offer of postponing consideration of the first portion of the Coal Mines Bill, a proceeding which will be regarded with rank disapproval only by the Maxton group.

Significant.

The announcement by the Peking correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" that efforts are being made to reconcile the Tashi Lama and the Dalai Lama of Tibet is significant not only of the stability of the Nanking Government which can now pay attention to matters of foreign policy of immediate interest to China, it is also indicative of the fact that the Chinese have never lost sight of the strategic advantage they had long secured in holding Tibet as a semi-autonomous but practically a Chinese Province. The effort to re-assert Chinese political influence in Tibet will not be disliked by the Tibetans if they are assured that its first fruits will be the return from exile of the Tashi Lama, his consent to co-operate with the Dalai Lama, who is regarded as Britain's protege and an opportunity to remain a virtually independent country, acknowledging formally the suzerainty of China. There are close traditions binding China and Tibet. But will this move be acceptable in Delhi and Whitehall?

Interpellations and Hunger Strike.

One of the M. L. A.'s that have stuck on to the Assembly asked a question in that august House whether Government had received a petition from certain Lahore prisoners about the treatment of political prisoners. The question was presumably asked with much warmth, but the Home Member coolly replied that the petition was duly received and duly forwarded to the Punjab Government and that leading M. L. A.'s themselves would be some day invited to attend a conference to discuss the question. The matter of course dropped there for the present, though a more persevering M.L.A. may hereafter convert a question into a Resolution with an eloquent speech in support of it. Meanwhile the Lahore prisoners, not enjoying the privileges of making interpellations and moving resolutions, have protested in the only way open to them by going on a hunger-strike again. For protesting in that way they may be further punished as some have been for raising what are called revolutionary cries. The situation will then be pretty hot and may give rise to a goodly number of interpellations and resolutions.

Absurd.

At a meeting held in Calcutta on Friday with Mr. N. Mallick, ex-Member of the India Council in the chair, a resolution was passed condemning the Haji Bill "as a piece of legislation with racial bitterness as its foundations". This patently absurd protest against a measure which makes but a modest attempt to secure for the Indian shipping industry what the Navigations Laws did in an extensive and thorough manner two hundred years ago for the British Mercantile Marine was supported we are amazed to notice, by Jadunath Sarkar. Mr. Mallick in his speech advanced the silly argument that as "policing coastal lines was necessary", Indians wanted the British be driven out of coastal shipping "who will guard and protect the coastal trade of India along a length of 4,000 miles?" We have no idea that the P. and O., and B. I. S. N. and all the other British monopolist shipping companies were functioning in Indian coastal waters as man o' wars!

The Consolation.

Sorrowful George: "The trouble with me, Jimmy, is I've got one wife too many."

Comforting Jimmy: "Well, you ain't no blooming communist neither."

WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

Sun Arch Smashes Up Gold Cup Opposition.

Backers were foiled in their attempts to find winners yesterday and those people who stayed away did wisely. Only one favourite obliged early in the day but thereafter the good things went west.

* * * *

Sun Arch won the richly endowed Rajpipla Gold Cup race for Mr. D. Habib and as Harrison also took the Malabar Hill Plate with Sermon he had quite a big say in the afternoon's proceedings.

* * * *

Marrable had the distinction of riding both the big winners and he might have steered a third had Kilderkin not gone under in the Cambridgeshire Stakes, Division I.

* * * *

The Girl Friend let down a big following in the opening event which was won rather easily by Zummar with Barnett in the saddle. Two outsiders filled the lesser placings, these being Gentle Prince and Misshan. The favourite was never in the race this time the penalty for a facile success apparently proving an effective stopper.

* * * *

Never above "evens" in the wagering Le Touquet won the other division of the Kolhapur Plate, but not without a grim duel with the much improved Orange Prince on whom Obaid rode a vigorous finish. Akram very well backed, came up with a late run and took the third berth not far behind the first pair.

* * * *

An outsider cropped up in the Broome Plate, run over seven furlongs when Aploma a good looking five year old mare, made a start to finish job of it. The favourite, Westerham had to be content with second best and Poland accounted for the others among whom was the well backed Happy Valley.

* * * *

There was an interesting finish for Division II of the Cambridgeshire Stakes which saw the favourite Rajkumar comfortably beaten by the little expected Bray Prince. The pair were in the van from flag fall and Ruiz's gelding held the day. Rose of Persia just kept the late finishing Black Jest out of the "money" the latter never quite going to the satisfaction of his pilot.

* * * *

Sheema's better class enabled her to win the Bombay Arab Derby with some degree of comfort, so confident was Obaid of success that he could afford to go to the front from flag fall. The mare made all the running and easily held Saifuldowla at the finish. Manji was in the fighting at the end but Fakri Pasha, one of the best backed went out of the reckoning a quarter of a mile from home. The winner's success was not as popular as the short price returned would suggest as she was a dismal failure in the Dealers' Plate run a few days previously. This is only one of the many instances of remarkable improvement in the running of horses that has been a feature of the racing so far.

* * * *

The race for the Rajpipla Gold Cup, attracted 13 starters. Of these the best backed were Wrigley's Gum, Treylon and Gorbio. A big surprise awaited backers for Sun Arch came along to upset the apple cart. Treylon just managed to save a placing Atreas displacing him from the position of runner up with a smart late run. Wrigley's Gum gave up the struggle after six furlongs, being a hopelessly beaten horse up the straight.

* * * *

There was a most unsatisfactory start to the Malabar Hill Plate for to most people it looked as though it was a false getaway. Three Star II. at first looked a winner and then Ballybrophy was shouted, but Sermon overhauled them all close home and won a clever race. Pobeida and Vesington Planet were badly left and were never in it with a chance.

* * * *

Mr. Avasia's Facino won his first race in the country when he took the more important division of the Cambridgeshide Stakes from a smart lot of rivals. As the race was run he was somewhat lucky to win as the honour might have belonged to Kilderkin had he not been alleged to cover such unnecessary ground in an attempt to get up to the leaders. Ballinalee giving a highly improved display was in the fighting but Maybar fell away after a mile.

The concluding event also saw the downfall of the popular favourite but it gave rise to a fighting finish in which North-West-Passage and Puffin figured largely. The pair engaged in a thrilling struggle and were inseparable at the end. Cul-de-Sac ran gamely and was in the "money" a short head behind the dead-heating pair. Alcor could not quite keep the pace and may be suited by a longer course.

The following are the details:—

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr J Rustomji's ZUMMAR, 8-7, Barnett 1
Mr Imamdin's GENTLE PRINCE, 7-3, N Whiteside 2
Mr M C Patel's MISSHAN, 8-1, Behsman 3
Mr A R Taha's White Gold, 7-10, McQuade 4

Also Ran:—Blackberry 9-2, Othello 9-1, Mijrin 8-12, The Girl Friend 8-12, Mashal 8-2, O'Brien 8-1 car. 8-3, Tigris 7-13, Kanze 7-6.

All ran

The Race:—A good start saw Tigris flash for a while. Then O'Brien raced to the front followed by Gentle Prince, Zummar, Mashal and Othello. The Girl Friend was in the ruck. Approaching the turn O'Brien weakened and Zummar showed the way into the straight. Going well Zummar safely held Gentle Prince's challenge. Misshan beat White Gold for third place.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 2 1/2 lengths; 2 1/2 length.

Time:—1min. 50 1/5 secs.

Frst tote paid Rs. 97-8 for win, and Rs. 34-8, Rs. 221 and Rs. 81 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 52-8 for win, and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 66-8 and Rs. 35-8 for places.

Favourite:—The Girl Friend.

Winner trained by M Nusserwanjee.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second As. 750 third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr Eve's LE TOUQUET, 8-1, J W Brace 1
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's ORANGE PRINCE, 8-7, A K Obaid 2
Mr Mujeed Abdulnoor's AKRAM, 8-2, W J Sibbritt 3
Mr J A Wadia's Warwick, 7-11 ed 7-12. T Hill 4

Also Ran:—Mashalla 9-0, Harsak 8-13, Salonic 8-11, Lang 7-4, Vita 8-9, Palavi 8-5, White Cross 8-3, Young Hilal 8-2, Birbal 7-10. Kantaka 7-10, Safety 7-7, Andhra Valley 7-0.

All ran.

The Race:—Orange Prince led for a while. Then Lang made the running from Orange Prince, Safety and Le Touquet. Andhra Valley got away slowly and tailed off the field. Lang brought them round the turn and retired. Le Touquet challenged Orange Prince in the run home and collaring him won a good race. Akram was a late third.

Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length; 3/4 length.

Time.—1min. 49 4-5secs.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 22 Places Rs. 14, Rs. 46 and Rs. 20.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 10. Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 25 & Rs. 11-8.

Favourite:—Le Touquet.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's APLOMA, 7-11, Lewis .. 1
Mr Vivian's WESTERHAM, 8-2, W J Sibbritt 2
Mr Habib Esmail's POLAND, 8-12, Burn 3
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Certainly, 7-0, Rankin 4

Also Ran:—Bridault 9-2, This Freedom 9-2, Four Square 8-12, Lady Luck 8-4, Helen 8-4, Happy Valley 8-3, Red Astrachan 8-1, Mintree 7-9, Mektub 7-6.

All ran.

The Race:—A poor start. Aploma was the smartest away from the gate and made the pace hot from Poland, Bridault and Lady Luck. Westerham was badly placed in the early stages. Aploma maintained her lead and safely pegged back the late finishing Westerham who came on the outside.

Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length; 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 26 2-5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 197. Places Rs. 77-8, Rs. 13-8 & Rs. 29.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 60. Places Rs .33-8, Rs. 6-8 & Rs. 18-8.

Favourite:—Westerham.

Winner trained by Shripati.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Classes II & III.

Mr P R Jasumani's BRAY PRINCE. 8-8, R Stokes 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAJKUMAR, 9-0, Herbert 2
Mr N Mathradas, ROSE OF PERSIA, 8-4, A Clarke 3
Mr Habib Esmail's Black Jest, 8-5, Burn 4

Also Ran:—Bridal Knot 9-3, Red Rash 8-2, Asterisk 9-0, Lucky Man 9-0, Roscommon 8-13, Cantire 8-13, Knight's Cross 8-5, Quatre Bras 8-3, Mahableshwar 8-0 car 8-2, Irish Right 7-2.

Not Run:—Lady Luck 8-2, Anything 7-12 and Fructidor 7-11.

The Race.—Bray Prince jumped to the front followed by Rajkumar, Manableshwar, Rose of Persia and Black Jest. Bray Prince was never headed and won comfortably from Rajkumar and Rose of Persia.

Won by 1 length, short head; short head.

Time.—1min. 55 secs.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 172. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 17-8 & Rs. 63-8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 29-8, Rs. 11-8 & Rs. 38-8.

Favourites:—Rajkumar and Bridal Knot.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance about 1 1/2 Miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. Terms for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's SHEEMA 9-11 A K Obaid 1
Mr. A A Ali bin Talib's SAIFULDOWLA 8-6 W G Thompson ... 2
The Chief of Miraj, Junior's MANJI 7-12 car 8-0 Howell ... 3
Mr. A. C Ardeshir's Sarsam 8-5 W J Sibbritt 4

Also Ran: Maharaja 9-11, Buick 8-9 Red Prince 9-1, Gosub 8-9, Abrash 7-13, Khumayssa 7-12,, Grey Middleton 7-5, Fakri Pasha 7-1 car 7-3.

All ran.

The Race:—Sheema took command as they settled and led from Gosub, Fakri Pasha, Khumayssa and Manji with Maharaja last. As they approached the half mile Fakri Pasha was in command followed by Sheema, Khumayssa and Manji. They swung round in this order. Fakri Pasha weakened up the middle of the straight and Sheema went on to score comfortably from Saifuldowla.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, short head.

Time.—2mins. 56 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 18 and Rs. 20.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 9 & Rs. 11-8.

Favourites: Sheema and Fakri Pasha.

Winner trained by Faraj bin Ameer.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance 1 mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500, presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 23,000, from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr. D. Habib's SUN ARCH 7-8 Marrable 1
Mr. A. Lookmanji's ATREAS 8-11 Burn 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's TREYLON 7-11 car 8-0 Morris 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Balderston 7-10 W. J Sibbritt 4

Also Ran:—Defend 9-4, Gorbio 9-0, Eastern Bloom 7-4 car. 7-5, Wrigley's Gum 8-8, Deltos 8-5, Naughty Look 8-1, French Briar 8-0 car. 8-2, Frater 8-0. car 8-1, Bushy Park 7-5.

Not Run:—Thaxted 7-12.

The Race:—Gorbio lost several lengths at the start. Sun Arch showed the way to Bushy Park, Wrigley's Gum, Treylon and Atreas. They continued in this order till well into the straight. Sun Arch went on and pegged back Atreas who made a gallant bid on the outside.

Won by 1 length; head, short head. Time.—1min 38 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 196. Places Rs. 51-8, Rs. 47 and Rs. 22.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 106-8 Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 12.

Favourites: Wrigley's Gum and Treylon.

Winner trained by T Harrison.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadnwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's SERMON 7-10 Marrable 1
Mr. G. McElligott's THREE STAR II 7-3 R. Stokes 2
Messrs. Habib Esmail and N. Begmahomed's BALLYBROPHY 7-11 N. Whiteside 3
Mr. Eve's Saxpence 8-5 J W Brace 4

Also Ran:—Star of India 9-7, Affable 8-10, Pobieda 8-5, Darial II 8-4, Vesington Planet 7-13.

All ran.

The Race:—A bad start in which Vesington Planet and Pobeida were badly left. On settling down Saxpence made the pace from Three Star II, Ballybrophy and Affable. Sermon headed the others Three Star II looked like prevailing up the straight but Sermon came along on the outside to run him out of it. Ballybrophy was third well ahead of Saxpense.

Won by 1/2 length; neck, 2 1/2 lengths. No time taken.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 100 Places Rs. 32-8, Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 35-8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

Favourite: Pobieda.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile 1 furlongs.

Mr. Avasia's FACINO 8-5 T Hill 1
Mr. A S Moloobhoy's BALLINALEE 8-2 Burn 2
Mr. H M Mehta's KILDERKIN 7-9 Marrable 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Pandora's Box 7-13 W Sibbritt ... 4

Not Run:—Poor Scats 9-3, Raphael 9-0 and Starboard 9-0.

Also Ran:—Burgos 9-4, Phare 9-4, Red Runner 9-3, Brannocks-town 9-1, Arch Druid 9-0, Governor II 8-12, Gallant Gael 8-13, Maybar 8-8, Lazy Martin 8-7, Jovial William 7-11, Chrysolite 7-4.

The Race:—A level start saw Arch Druid the quickest away. Before they had gone a furlong Burgos was leading from Arch Druid, Gallant Gael, Ballinalee and Maybar. Nearing the half mile Kilderkin worked up to second place behind Burgos. They came round in this order. Up the distance Facino dashed through on the rail and collaring Kilderkin won easily. Ballinalee short headed Kilderkin for second place.

Won by 2 lengths, short head, 2 lengths. Time—1min 54 1-5secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 107-8 Places Rs. 30, Rs. 25-8 & Rs. 24-8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 13-8 Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Favourite: Maybar bracket.

Winner trained by J Malone.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Distance Furlongs.

Mr. Pine's PUFFIN 8-8 Howell 1
Mr. Eve's NORTH-WEST PASSAGE 8-8 Donnelly 2
Mr. Chinoy's CUL DE SAC 8-13 C Hoyt 3
Mr. Stone's Desert Sun 8-3 Barnett 4

Also Ran:—Flying Steve 9-6, Grand Wazir 9-4, Lonely Inn 7-9, Pencedor 8-12, Nix 7-0, Athboy 8-1, Bohemia 8-4, Crisdolla 8-4, Wedding Day 8-3, Pack Up 8-1, Alcor 7-10, Silver Charm 7-4, Some Lady 7-2 Orphan Maid 6-12.

Not Run:—Sunnyville 7-11.

The Race.—Some Lady cracked the pace from Cul de Sac, Bohemia North-West Passage and Alcor. Entering the straight North-West Passage drew out with Puffin in chase. A good race home resulted in a dead-heat between Puffin and North-West Passage. Cul de Sac was a good third.

Won by dead-heat; short head, short head. Time.—1min. 13 3/5secs

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 86-8 on Puffin and Rs. 66-8 on North-West Passage for win. Places Rs. 56, Rs. 119-8 and Rs. 55-8.

Second tote paid: Wins Rs. 51-8 on Puffin and Rs. 33-8 on North-West Passage. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 65 and Rs. 25.

Favourite: Alcor.

Winners trained by M. Ryan and C. Jennings.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF RACING LAW.

—:o:—

Strict Adherence Richly Rewarded.

(From A Correspondent.)

(1) Make it an invariable rule to jot down your fancies for the day, in selected events, the previous night, and follow them implicitly. Don't have anything to do with informations.

(2) Be a "No-Changer" in the Course. Don't be led away by the working of the Tote, whether your choice is favoured or neglected quantity therein; you may have a peep at the gallops of the horses you have selected, if necessary.

(3) If on any day, during the early stages you happen to meet with a little unusual luck, so as to retrieve your previous day's losses at least, get yourself composed and leave one or two events.

(4) Upon any of your sure selections, make it a principle to take double the No. of tickets in PLACE of what you take on WIN, and never the reverse.

(5) Avoid catching flukes at the Tote, i.e., don't stare at the Tote, avoid it altogether, if possible.

(6) Take your tickets long before the Tote begins to work hard, lest you should get confounded later on.

(7) Informations of any sort are merely wreckages which you are beguiled into.

(8) Follow a horse at its proper distance and suitable weight.

(9) Brackets are seldom popular winners. Better and profitable to back each of the bracketted for place only.

(10) Should you make a lump sum at the beginning of the day, at least a few chips, which you never had on previous essays, better run away at once from the course. The more you stay, the temptation of Tote greediness will overtake you and your purse.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchases in India: Remittances during the week ending 1st Feb. 1930 80,000; Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 1st February 1930 14,690,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 1st Feb. 1930 9,500,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 1st Feb. 1930 80,000: Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 1st Feb. 1930 24,190,000.

GORGEOUS SHOW AT RIPON THEATRE.

—:o:—

American Company In Mystery And Magic.

A panorama of the magic of various countries of the world was presented by Nicola, the famous American magician and illusionist who opened a short season in Bombay at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road Corner, on Tuesday night.

Nicola who is claimed to be one of the most polished entertainers of the world is coming out to India the first time with his company of accomplished artistes among whom are a number of charming damsels. His show is presented on a lavish scale amidst gorgeous settings and appropriate paraphernalia creating the suitable atmosphere of magic and mystery associated with the different countries.

A GIRL'S ORDEAL.

The most sensational item was the "Living Pin Cushion" which shows a beautiful girl, standing erect in a cabin, pierced through the body with sharp pointed iron pikes, she apparently enjoying the ordeal with no sign of pain or injury. Another uncanny feat was the "trunk mystery" in which Nicola and a girl are packed in different boxes after which they come out, each from the other's box with the packings remaining intact, while the audience gape in wonder as to how the transformation took place. Equally startling is Nicola's feat of fixing his own shadow on a screen while he himself walks away to a distance. Some rings borrowed from the audience were stuffed into the barrel of a gun which was let off, and the rings are recovered without any trace of damage from a box lying on the stage all the while. An amusing phenomenon is the "human hen," a man producing eggs after eggs to order. Nicola who claims to escape mysteriously from every kind of handcuffs, shackles and prison-cells, also gives a demonstration of his "jail-breaking mystery," but his explanation leaves the mystery still more mystified. Nicola announced that he would accept all challenges received from the audience or others to test his powers of escaping.

ORIENTAL MAGIC.

In the earlier part of the programme, Nicola presented typical illusions and feats of Oriental magic—of India, China, and Egypt. This he did by skilfully impersonating the famous conjurers of these countries whom he met in his world tour. South America was represented by a burlesque magician from Argentine in a series of feats of necromantic nonsense. Throughout the whole show, Nicola keeps the audience in roars of laughter by his amusing patter and funny remarks. The extraordiary quickness with which he changes costumes for the closely succeeding scenes is indeed remarkable. The excellent music under the direction of Mr. Baptist considerably helps to produce the weird exotic atmosphere of Oriental magic, and this in itself is an additional attraction.

TRAMWAY PASSENGER FINED FOR AVOIDING TO PAY FARE.

On the 4th February, 1930, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Mr. B. S. Chinoy, Prosecuting Officer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, prosecuted a passenger named Atmaram Sonoo Gaoker for avoiding to pay fare of an anna. On the accused pleading guilty, His Worship convicted him and fined him Rs. 5.

MR. NARIMAN AND B. P. C. C.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who is contesting a seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes to his electors:—

"Having resigned from the Legislative Council pursuant to the Congress Mandate, I wish to devote more time and attention to the Congress work outside, and with that object, desire to contest the vacant seat in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. I shall thank you to give me your support if you think me deserving of the same."

RAJASTHAN YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Ajmer Youth League condemns the way in which the Jodhpur State authorities have arrested Messrs. Jai Narayan, Anandraj and Bhanwarlal and have sentenced them to long terms of imprisonment without giving them adequate facilities to represent their case. It also appeals to the youngmen of Rajasthan to be determined to stop such cases of injustice.

The League strongly condemns the repressive action of the Government on the arrest and conviction of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President B.P.C.C., Mr. Kiran Chandra and other Congress workers of Bengal, and while congratulating them for their sacrifice, it convinces them that the Youths of all India are with Bengal in this fight for freedom.

WHY INDIA WANTS FREEDOM.

An Indian Student's Plea.

"At last Thursday's meeting of the Muswell Hill Parliament we had the novel spectacle of an Indian pleading for justice for his native land. The speaker was Mr. Azeem Hussain Tyebji, who represents Ripon in the Parliament, a constituency which he explained that he adopted because of his admiration for Lord Ripon's viceroyalty of India." So writes the "Muswell Hill Recorder", a weekly of a London suburb about Mr. Azeem's speech in a local debating society. Mr. Azeem's resolution was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this House the proposed Round Table Conference between the representatives of His Majesty's Government, the Indian States and British India, should meet to frame a scheme of Dominion Status, and not to discuss when Dominion Status is to be established."

Mr. Azeem in the course of his speech said:—

I speak on the resolution tonight, Sir, not belonging to my particular party in India, but as one man would speak to another, when he sees that the destiny of one-fifth of the human race, rests in the hands of a few, a handful of people, who by circumstances of their birth and education are wholly unfamiliar with the traditions and problems, the feelings and aspirations of these people. And it does not make my task any easier that they are my own people and my countrymen. Therefore, I appeal to the House to brush aside for this one night their party and political traditions and their vague and hazy ideas gathered mostly from scraps of news, and in all love and sympathy to try to understand the feelings and aspirations of Young India.

All through the war India had serve loyally Believing in the principle of self-determination of the inviolability of small and weak nations, and in the justice of the cause, she put forth her best efforts to support England and the Allies. A wretchedly poor country she, the only one in the world to do so, made a free gift of 100 million pounds to the British people. Her million soldiers fought at the Eastern and Western Fronts many of them even against their own Caliph and brother Musalmans; and these services have been universally recognised.

When the war was over we hoped the principle for which we had all fought would be applied in dealing with us. Instead the Rowlatt Act was passed. It empowered the Government to commit to prison any person for sedition on mere suspicion. He was not allowed a lawyer and there was to be no appeal. Such an extraordinary measure would hardly be justified in the gravest crisis. It was an unwarranted insult after our enthusiastic support in the war. No wonder every one of the Indian members of the Imperial Executive Council resigned. The Rowlatt Act threw India into a ferment such as she had never experienced before. The enthusiasm was highest in the Punjab where on the detention of Mahatma Gandhi it broke forth into widespread violence. Martial law was proclaimed. What of the Amritsar Massacre! What of the Crawling Order! Oh! Sir, when I think of those dark days, I feel so, and I could speak so that Englishmen would hang their heads in shame that their countrymen could commit those atrocities!

India was startled! Our faith in British Justice and fair play was shaken but not yet shattered. We appealed to the Government for justice and when that was denied, still hoping, we appealed to Parliament, to the British Peopple. But our cries were disregarded, our appeals unheard. Then indeed we lost all faith, all trust!

INDIA'S POVERTY.

This is political inheritance of Young India. But there is another cause of discontent, less glaring perhaps but far deeper and sadder. It is India's awful economic condition.

We are told England has brought peace and prosperity to India. In a country where the average income per head is less than 2d per day as compared with 28 in England and 40 in the United States of America: in a country where 93 per cent. of the people have one meal a day and that more meagre than what a thief or a criminal gets in an Indian jail: where the infant mortality between the ages of 1 to 5 ranges between 250-350 per thousand as compared to 80 120 in England and the Continent, where the average life is 22-23 as compared to 46-48 in England and all these have been progressively going down year by year during these 50 years according to Government statistics, I say it is a mockery to speak of prosperity! And what has the Government done to alleviate these evils? A few railways and telegraphic lines, a few roads and canals, and 8 per cent. of the people educated sums up the total achievement of the British Government in a 100 years! While, our efforts at reforms, social and economic, have been time after time defeated by the Government. For years we have been bringing reforms against infant marriages but Government would not co-operate with us. For years we have been demanding a vigorous industrial policy but Government will not have it. For years we have been asking for compulsory education but Government has no money for it. For years we have been clamouring for prohibition but Government cannot forego its revenues. And how could it! when millions are squandered in schemes like the New Delhi and Bombay Reclamation, when millions are lost in dabbling with the exchange, when our services are the most highly paid in the world, when half of the Imperial revenues go to maintain the Army! Is it any wonder that we with a certain bitter humour ask: "Is the army for us or are we for the army? Are the services for us or are we for the services?"

PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

This is our economic heritage. To make matters worse came the Reforms of 1919 on which we had staked our last hopes giving us all the shadow and not a bit of the substance. Considered inadequate by all they were boycotted by most. In fact, sir, our patience was exhausted and India unarmed, unorganised and uneducated, became desperate and determined, seeking to break through her shackles. Gone were the days of mute appeals, of resolutions and speeches of fawn and co-operation. The time for action had come! Is it any wonder then that when a leader arose amongst us who would lead us to victory even through the dubious and desperate path of non-co operation we flocked to his standard, pledging that every moment of our life shall be in the service of our country and that we shall recognise no service but to strive for her liberation?

How near the Non-co-operation Movement was to success in 1922 has never been acknowledged but it must have been pretty near when the proud Government was bowed to offer a Round Table Conference. And since then thousands of our leaders have gone forth into the country, from village to village, carrying the gospel of truth and non-violence, inspiring them to work for the freedom of their country and training and disciplining them. And the great fruit of these efforts the recent victory at Bardoli, at all events, should be a serious warning. There the Government after an ultimatum was forced to yield to every one of the demands of the peasants and that was won by non-violent non-co-operation.

By repeated blunders you had alienated Indian sympathy and Indian trust. A Viceroy's sincerity and wise policy has won for you once again an opportunity of Indian co-operation. But the terms on which the Indian leaders, Moderates, Liberals and Extremists together and unanimously have offered their co-operation is, what my resolution embodies, that the Conference shall meet to frame a scheme for Dominion Status.

PARTING OF WAYS.

Accept this opportunity and repair the blunder which Lord Birkenhead made. Acknowledge the justice of the principle of Self-Determination which you preached from all platforms during the war. Recognise the impracticability of entrusting the framing of a constitution for a country so different in tradition and character and circumstance as ours to a Commission whose only knowledge was to be gained by a few months' study of two such conflicting elements as a foreign and unsympathatic bureaucracy and the national Indian leaders: and finally recognise that their task became impossible when every single Indian leader representing Indian thought refused to associate with it Recognise all this and win our co-operation and India will become a willing partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations and a tower of strength to the Empire. Refuse to do it and you will push India back to boycott and Civil disobedience. Possibly turn her into another Ireland.

There is yet another consideration. Dominion Status must come to-day or to-morrow. If you do not give us to-day we will force it to-morrow. It is best then that we part on friendly terms. There are vast industrial developments awaiting there: railways and irrigation, banking and insurance, iron and steel works, electric schemes, shipping and a hundred others. Let it not so happen that we part in such bitterness that all these vast contracts should go to others and not to you. That indeed be irreparable loss to you and to us. It has happened in the other Eastern countries; in Turkey, in Persia and Afghanistan. The spirit is abroad in India too. Prevent it by yielding in time to our demands.

Sir, we stand at the parting of ways. My appeal to you is to choose the path of friendship!

GRIEVANCES OF EAST AFRICAN INDIAN.

Position Analysed.

In a memorandum issued on the Indian position in East Africa Messrs. Kunzru, Tayab Ali Udani and Polak state:—

The Closer Union Commission have enunciated two principles which ought to guide future policy in East Africa. They emphasise the soundness of the doctrine of paramountcy of native interests laid down in the White Paper of 1923 and urge the necessity of securnig co-operation between different races in the interests of future progress. Indians in East Africa are in hearty accord with these views and recall with legitimate pride the fact that they took no mean part in pressing the policy of native trusteeship on His Majesty's Government six years ago.

The main subjects which engaged the attention of the Commission were European demands for more political power, constitutional changes in Kenya, and the federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

NOTABLE CONCLUSIONS.

The Commission considered carefully the practicability of granting responsible government to Europeans in Kenya, and creating an unofficial majority consisting wholly of elected European members, or partly of elected and partly of nominated unofficial European members, but found itself unable to regard any of these courses as feasible. It is unnecessary to refer at any length to the cogent arguments by which they support their conclusion. It may, however, be briefly stated that, apart from the reaction which the political conditions in Kenya will have in Tanganyika, where, leaving officials out of account, the proportion of the British to the non-British immigrant population is considerably less than one to two, they reject the idea of transferring political control to the settler community "within any foreseeable future" for three main reasons. In the first place, it will be inconsistent with the doctrine of native trusteeship which requires that the Imperial Government should be ultimately responsible for the observance of a policy designed to promote native interests. In the second place, it will place power in the hands of a single and numerically insignificant section of the population, the interests of which may be opposed to those of other communities. "As the Natal Native Affairs Commission (1906-07) remarked," say the Commission, "a white parliament by its origin and composition stands virtually in the relationship of an oligarchy to the natives and Naturally, studies more the interest of the constituencies to which its members owe their position than the interests of those who had no voice in their election, more particularly when the interests of the represented conflict with those of the unrepresented." In the third place, they are afraid that the conferment of responsible government on the whites will stimulate the political ambitions of the natives, whose demands for the widening of the franchise and a share in the government of their country it will not be possible to resist for long, and in the end endanger the very interests it is meant to secure.

The rejection of the other two methods of extending the political power of the Europeans follows inevitably from the decision against responsible government. They are bound, says the Commission, to create friction between the official element and the unofficial European majority, and, as history shows, will lead inevitably to complete self-government in the end.

Indians, who have repeatedly declared that they have no desire to control the machinery of government, entirely concur in the conclusions reached by the Commission. Any increase in the political power of the Europeans will inevitably operate to the serious detriment of the natives and further embitter the relations between the various races inhabiting Kenya

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN KENYA.

The constitution of Kenya should be examined in the light of the two guiding principles formulated by the Commission. To what extent does it provide for the participation of natives who may in future qualify themselves for it, in the affairs of their country and encourage the assimilation of diverse racial interests? The natives take no part at present in the election of members of the Legislative Council. The other communities enjoy adult suffrage and are required to vote separately for the election of their representatives. There is, therefore, no incentive for them to join in a common endeavour for the furtherance of general interests. The Commission are of opinion that a "a comparatively rapid advance may be expected in the civilisation of the African races." It may be possible to provide opportunities for the political development of the natives in the reserves separately from the other communities but natives who have broken away from their tribal organisation cannot take advantage of them. They are bound to put forward a demand to a place in the political system of the settled areas. If it is refused it would be inconsistent with the declaration of His Majesty's Government that "Kenya, primarily, is a native territory" and would create fierce racial antagonism. "Yet if the claim were admitted," say the Commission, "all the immigrant communities would eventually be overborne by the sheer weight of numbers of the Africans, for even in the settled areas they represent already, and must always represent, an enormously preponderant majority." The security afforded by separate electorates will prove illusory as, owing to the great disproportion in numbers between native and other electors, a claim for the effective representation of natives is bound to be asserted. The Commission are threfore driven to the conclusion that if bitter racial animosities are to be prevented from growing up and Europeans to be saved from being submerged under the rising tide of native consciousness, adult suffrage must be replaced by a civilisation franchise which could be acquired by any British subject in the settled areas and would be a safeguard against a too sudden native preponderance. They recommend an early enquiry to devise a satisfactory test of civilisation and suggest that the Northern Rhodesian system, with its common roll for all British subjects, might well be taken as the starting point of the enquiry suggested by them.

It will thus be seen that the Commission proposed a civilisation franchise and express their preference for a common roll, not as a concession to Indian sentiment, but in the interests of Africans and Europeans. They naturally express the same opinion when they pass on to the consideration of the Indian claim to a common roll, which is only a particular aspect of the larger question already discussed by them. Inasmuch as they are convinced that "the progress of the territory must depend on co-operation between the races", they declare that "the ideal to be aimed at is a common roll." It is true that they think that "this ideal can only be realised by consent," but if this is to be understood in a reasonable sense it should not be held to endow the European community with an absolute veto to be exercised at their discretion. It should only be taken to mean, in the words of the Commission, that Europeans should be "given a feeling of security that their interests and institutions are not in danger of being overwhelmed by the numbers of the other communities." In order that this security may be provided, the Commission recommended that before the new franchise was determined an enquiry should be held to ascertain the number of electors of each race in each constituency. The result was to be laid before the leaders of the Indian and European communities and an attempt made to bring about an agreement among them. The Indian community would have welcomed such an enquiry, but not only has no investigation been undertaken, but Sir Samuel Wilson, who was accompanied by the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, told the Indian deputation that the late Government had decided not to reopen the question of a common roll as it would serve no useful pur-pose. The profound disappointment which this announcement caused found strong expression during the interview and was subsequently communicated by letter to Sir Samuel Wilson before he sailed for England.

INDIANS' REASONABLE ATTITUDE.

Although Indians were deprived of the opportunity which the enquiry would have given them of showing their readiness to allay reasonable European apprehensions, they have on more than one previous occasion agreed to the provision of proper safeguards for European interests. In 1922, when the Wood-Winterton Agreement was negotiated, in return for a common roll they consented to a franchise which would limit the number of Indian voters to 10 per cent of the Indian population, to reservations of seats for the two communities in order to avoid the possibility of inter-racial contests, and to the scheme of representation suggested in the agreement which would have given them four as against seven assigned to Europeans. And in 1927 they reaffirmed this position in their evidence before the Commission, and expressed their willingness to consider any further safeguards which might reasonably be regarded as necessary for the security of European interests.

Apparently the only ground on which the European community rejected the settlement proposed in 1922 was that it gave no guarantee against the predominance of Indians in the electorate in future. It should, however, be noted that even the present system does not ensure absolute protection to Europeans. Indians are prepared to make great sacrifices to establish a system which will lay the foundation of a common East African citizenship, but should the obstinacy of the European community be allowed to stand in the way of the progress of the Colony, there would be nothing to prevent them from demanding representation proportionate to their population.

Separate representation in Kenya is sometimes compared to the communal system of election which prevails elsewhere. The comparison is, however, fallacious. If minorities in other countries were granted the concessions which Indians are prepared to make to Europeans, it may be taken as certain that the question of separate electorates would find no place in modern political problems. What, however, is more important is that the system which prevails in Kenya is not communal, but racial. It creates two types of citizenship, one higher and the other lower, and has demonstrably a tendency to make one section of the population regard itself as the governing class.

The Special Commission on the Ceylon Constitution, which laboured in a different field from that of the Closer Union Commission, arrive at the same conclusion as the latter with regard to the superiority of joint over separate electorates. "It was generally admitted" they say, "even by communal representatives themselves, that the communal form of appointment to the Legislative Council was a necessary evil and should only continue until conditions of friendliness and acknowledgment of common aims were developed among the different communities. It is our opinion, however, that the very existence of communal representation tends to prevent the development of these relations, and that only by its abolition will it be possible for the various diverse communities to develop together a true national unity." As has already been suggested, it tends to keep communities apart and to send communal representatives to the Council with the idea of defending particular interests instead of giving their special contribution to the common weal." This condemnation of communal electorates applies with special force to racial electorates such as those which prevail in Kenya.

(To Be Continued.)

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

—:o:—

Youth League Activities.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 3.

Just a couple of days after the starting of the Youth League, a campaign against "Lohina Ladu" (dinner after death) was taken up the League. This drew the attention of the public which appreciated the good services of the League. The League recently adopted its new constitution. New elections more also held. The joint secretaries are two enthusiasts Messrs. Nandlal Shah and Kantilal Parekh.

The League had so far some difficulty about the president as the local National censational institution big the Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan, withdrew of late its support to it. But, here too, the League is now fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Balwantrai Mehta as the President.

Bhavnagar would not have been able to celebrate the Independence day but for the untiring efforts of the joint secretaries who inaugurased the whole programme inviting Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Fulchand Shah, Maganlal (Hero of Khakhrechi Satyagraha) on the occasion. The public meeting of the day was a unique one as it was attended by no less than two thousand persons of all castes and creeds to support the Congress manifesto.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES.

It is understood that there was a correspondence, about the celebration of the Independence day in the Indian states, between Mahatma Gandhiji and the authorities of the Kathiawad States. Mr. Balwantrai Mehta also sought the advice of Mahatmaji who informed him that unless there be any prohibition order, the public was quite justified in celebrating the Independence day in Indian States.

SMOKING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

There is a section of the Indian Railway Act which prohibits a person from smoking in a railway carriage against the wishes of his fellow passenger. The penalty is Rs. 20. Handbills signed by Mr. Mulchand U. Parekh of Varej are distributed in the streets and railway carriages requesting the public to enforce this law and see that no smoking nuisance is allowed in a railway carriage in the presence of ladies and non-smokers. The local railway authorities, it is a matter of great satisfaction, have co-operated in this movement of public welfare.

PORT DEVELOPMENT.

The custom gives to the Bhavnagar State a revenue of about 30 lakhs. Development of all kinds are taken in hand at the port which is a great source of income to the State. Godowns are built in number to store the foreign cargo arriving every month by German steamer.

If the Department of commerce and industries is still vigilent, Bhavnagar's share of sea born trade of Kathiawar will be enormous.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THE LATE MR. V. G. APTE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 4.

Mr. Vasudeo Govind Apte, the editor and founder of the "Anand", a monthly for children and boys, passed away on Sunday evening at his residence. The funeral procession was attended by over fifty prominent men of the city. Before fire was set to his dead body, brief speeches were delivered by Messrs. J. S. Karandikar and D. V. Potdar.

Mr. Apte was born in 1870 at Dharangaon. He was a graduate of the Calcutta University and knew Bengali fairly well. For some time he was a tutor in the family of the Holkar of Indore. He was also for some time editor of the "Malhari Martand" and chief editor of the "Dnyan Prakash", the local moderate daily. He started then the "Anand" which has become the most popular boys' magazine in the whole of Maharashtra. He did much for the creation of juvenile literature and is the author of numerous books for youngmen and children.

As a Maratni scholar also his position was high. His Marathi novels, his dictionary and other works are renowned in literature. His study was deep and critical. As a teacher in the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya he had become popular with students.

He was silent worker. Though in his early years he was a Moderate, latterly he had become a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and had transigted Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy for young men. In his literary production, there is little that is profound or original. But everything bears upon it the stamp of tireless labour and extreme simplicity. His death is a great loss to Marathi language and literature. This is the third loss the first two being that of the late Professor S. M. Paranjpe and the second that of Professor C. G. Bhanu.

SMALL-POX.

Dr. R. K. Naidu, ex-president of the City Municipality and present member, has contributed an article on small-pox in the Poona Municipal Gazette in Marathi. In it he says, "In ancient times people in India knew and practised vaccination. These vaccinators were trained in the Kashi Vidyapith and travelled through India for vaccinating people. The present system was discovered in 1796 by Dr. Jenner. He endeavoured much to send the lymph to India since 1799. First the lancet with the lymph stuck on were exported to India and then strings dried in lymph were sent out. After 1827 vaccination was popularised by Mount Stuart Elphinstone. In 1877 it was made compulsory in Bombay and Karachi cities. Generally, children below five are most liable to attack. Figures of previous years prove this fully well. From November 1929 to 20th January 1930 the percentage of death from small-pox of children below five is nearly 85. Attempts, therefore, must be made to tackle this part of the population, if the epidemic is to be brought suddenly under control." In view of the spread of the epidemic to-day, the article is sure to be found interesting and instructive.

MARWARI JAIN CONFERENCE.

The Marwari Jain Conference begins at Junnar on the 7th under the presidentship of Mr. K. S. Bhandia, the pleader from Ahmednagar.

INCOME TAX.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha met on the 30th last under presidentship of Mr. H. G. Gharpure and recorded its sense of grief at the death of Sardar Navroji Padamji. It also protested against the amendment of the Income Tax Act restricting the liberty of the tax payer in the matter of deputing the expert to put forth his case before the Income Tax officers.

The local Municipality passed a resolution requesting Government not to pass the amendment of the Municipal Act proposed by Diwan Bahadur Desai.

A dacoity was committed at Mandurchi on Poona-Nasik Road One of the injured has died. Three are in the hospital. One Mr. Gidhale has been stabbed in the chest. The crime was committed on account of some village feud.

Abdul Rahman who was being examined in the Faruskhana by the Police threw himself down from the third storey and died instantly.

The Thite case is to be decided on Wednesday by the judge. The arguments on both sides were over. The Jury gave a verdict of not guilty under 409 and guilty under 406.

On the 1st and 2nd February there were in the city 17 and 21 attacks and 13 and 17 deaths due to small-pox respectively.

The first gathering of the Fergusson College Dramatic Club was held on the 31st of January under the presidentship of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. Competitions in acting were held.

In connection with the payment of 5/4 rupees per day for the daughter-in-law of Mr. Agarwale who is in the Yeroda Reformatory the High Court has decided that the father-in-law in a joint family is responsible for the subsistence of his daughter-in-law. The High Court confirmed the decision of the Poona District Court.

BAN ON LALA DUNICHAND.

—:o—

Special Magistrate Explains.

ORDER NOT MEANT FOR LALAJI INDIVIDUALLY.

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

With regard to the incident in the Special Magistrates Court debarring Lala Dunichand to take his seat inside it, the Special Magistrate has passsed the following order to-day:—It has been brought to my notice that Lala Dunichand, barrister-at-law, has made a complaint to the Lahore High Court Bar Association in consequence of my orders excluding him from a seat in the body of the Court after he had ceased to appear as counsel for any of the accused in this case.

I desire to state for the information of all concerned that this order was not a special order relating to Lala Dunichand individually.

Owing to the special circumstances of this case the orders which are in force in this Court during the enquiry proceedings are as follows (1) only the counsel representing one or more individual accused, two members of the Defence Committee, the counsel and officers concerned in the prosecution of the case and accredited press representatives are allowed to sit in the body of the Court. (2) Permission to sit in the body of the Court has been given to three members of the Defence Committee by name of whom any two may sit in the body of the Court at one time. If any change in these permits is desired the names of any proposed substitutes must be submitted to me for consideration at least 48 hours before they desire to attend the Court.—Free Press.

Lord and Lady Irwin arrived at Lucknow by special train on Wednesday morning. Sir Malcolm Hailey and other officers of the Government were present at the station to welcome Their Excellencies.

DRUG EVIL IN FAR EAST.

—:o:—

Japan Blamed.

ASSURANCE OF CHECKING ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Geneva.—In the Opium Commission, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Britain, alluded to the evergrowing use of drugs in the Far East; and said that a large part was of Japanese origin. Sir John Campbell declared that a great quantity of cocaine was brought to India from the Far East where the only producing country was Japan.

Count Ito, Japan, expatiated on the actions of the Japanese Government in the face of practical difficulties in order to check the illicit traffic. He said that those efforts would be vigorously followed up.—Reuter.

Bapusahib Pathak Dead.

—:o:—

A Parola correspondent wires:—"Sakanath Balkrishna, alias Bapusaheb Pathak, one of the alleged accused of the recent Parola riots expired on Monday night. His funeral took place on Tuesday noon. Over 5,000 men and women were present at the burial ground. Shops, schools and municipal offices were closed as a mark of honour."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co. Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Feb. 6th to 6 a. m. Feb. 7th 1930

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power-driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. next Monday.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION. Approved by All Nations.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Excels even genuine Diamonds in glittering proof against fire, steel file and Nitric acid, and also cuts glass. Catalogue Free.

Price Rs. 10 per carat.

American Chemical Diamond Co.,
3 Genl. Muthian Mudaly-St.,
MADRAS.

LOST

OR IMPAIRED VITALITY. Consult Chevalier Dr. Jean F. Strandgard. (Late of Berlin, and Vienna) SPECIALIST. Suite 37, Hotel Majestic Bombay, hours 9 a. m. to 6 p.m. (Sunday) included — Communications strictly confidential. Write to Doctor's Secretary.

THE
Central Bank of India Ltd.

(Established December, 1911)

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	3,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,68,13,200
Reserve Fund	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,68,13,200
	4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.	
Total Assets	16,38 00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS	4,22,13,200

This the Bank offers to its Depositors as security.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

All kinds of Banking Business transacted
Correspondence cordially invited

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

RAJAR GUARANTEED

RAPID RELIABLE ROLL FILMS.

These films take all the uncertainty out of Film Photography.

If you use a Rajar you know you are using the fastest film made, a film that has been hardened for tropical conditions, a film that is suitable for the yellow light of India, a film that will give a brilliant and detailed print even if you have erred slightly in over or under exposure. You will agree with the other Rajar users—"Rather a Rajar than all the rest."

ASK YOUR DEALER.

Sole Agents for India & Burma :—

Martin & Harris, Ltd.

Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

U. S. Federal Farm Board Finds A Fight.

ECONOMIC REVOLUTION IS UNDER WAY.

Fate Of Cotton And Grain Dealers.

Through the Agricultural Committee of the U. S. Senate, the Federal Farm Board, which performs the important work of orderly marketing of Cotton and Grain by giving loans at cheaper rates of interest, is now severly critized in various places and press. The following article in the "Literary Digest" will be found very interesting to the cotton trade:—

The "Winter Drama of American politics"—the clash between the Farm Board run by Mr. Alexander Legge, and the grain dealers represented by Mr. Julius Barnes—is characterized in the press as a "lively fracas," a "pitched battle," "a Waterloo," a "veritable revolution."

If the Farm Board were a conflagration, remarks the Springfield "Republican," "all lines of hose would be playing on them; as it is, they are the center of all lines of fire." When the Board first stated to bring relief to the farmer under the new law, "The Republican" recalls, it had to endue the watchful and suspicious glances of the Senators from the farm States. Then the situation changed. "The big private grain dealers and traders of the Northwest began to complain bitterly" because the Board was discriminating against them in favour of the new farmers' co-operatives.

Specifically, besides bolstering wheat prices by what a Western daily calls the "bold policy of lending money on grain practically up to the price it would bring by outright sale"; the Board will back up the new dol. 10,000,000 National Grain Corporation, lending it money at 3-1/2 per cent., to compete in the grain-marketing business with private dealers who have to borrow at 6 per cent. Such a policy, it need hardly be said, puts the private dealers, or middlemen, at a bad disadvantage, and may force many of them to the wall. Such prominent men as Julius Barnes, the President's friend and the unofficial "director of prosperity," and William Butterworth, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, became the spokesmen of the grain dealers. Conferences, statements, interviews, letters, helped to define the issue.

In this tense drama the Philadelphia "Record" sees the clash and conflict supplied by the personal element. And back of the controversy between two such eminent Hooverites as Mr. Legge and Mr. Barnes, the Philadelphia paper envisages Mr. Hoover's political future at stake, so that in this situation "political and economic factors are blended in a mixture of high explosive quality." Thus, we are told, the Farm Board fight "is not a minor engagement" but "the beginning of a pitched battle":

"An economic revolution is under way.

"The fight is between the Farm Board, allied with the farmers for better, marketing, and the middlemen in the crop-marketing business."

"A veritable revolution is under way," agrees the Washington "Post"; one of such a scope that if successful it "will leave no community in the country untouched," declares the Baltimore "Sun." "The middleman is fighting a losing battle," asserts the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," which adds that if Mr. Hoover through his Farm Board "can actually equalize the wealth of a nation that is half industrial and half agricultural, he will solve the problem that is as old as the Romans":

"The middleman, like "Othello," is about to find his occupation gone. It is the way with human progress, which cares no more about such dislocations than this cooling sphere cares about earthquakes."

This fight is by no means a new one, says the Denver "Rocky Mountain News," for "it was an important factor in the Farmer-Labour, Non-Partizan League, and other agrarian movements." And in the Northwest, where these old battles were staged, the St. Paul "Pioneer Press" sees the Farm Board's first skirmish in the present fight "turning out victoriously for the farmer," and the Board emerging from "its first serious assault on the forces of enterenched middlemen with glory and prestige." The entire Northwest, concludes this daily, should be aroused "to the revolutionary war for marketing independence being waged on behalf of agriculture by the Farm Board." The Farm Board programme, observes the Lincoln "State Journal," in Nebraska, another grain-growing State, "entails a number of changes and deletions which will cause wails and lamentations and bitter struggles for a number of years." Perhaps, observes the South Bend "Tribune," in the end the courts will be asked to pass on the farm-relief law "if destruction of privately owned marketing agencies results from the Farm Board's interpretation of the law, or is foreseen."

Maybe the use of the co-operative-marketing device will not wipe out the middleman entirely suggests the Norfolk "Virginian-Pilot." Some will be displaced. But that does not mean a wholesale elimination at one stroke of the commission business in the grain trade or any other. Indeed.

"A view credited to the White House suggested that it would be years before the grain agency could become a formidable competitor of private dealers and elevator operators, and Mr. Legge himself holds that the man who is really buying and selling wheat will not be hurt, but only the speculators. In any event, it is not contemplated that the co-operative should necessarily handle more of the trade than would be sufficient to exercise a steadying influence on prices."

The war correspondents on the Farm Board front seemed to become aware of the fighting early in December. The Washington dispatches told of the awakening of the grain dealers to the fact that the Board was serious in its announced purpose to stabilize grain marketing, and that the outcome might be the elimination of the speculative market. Then there was a conference in Washington with Julius H. Barnes, one of the original Hoover men, himself a grain dealer, taking a leading part, and with Chairman Legge present. About the same time Samuel R. McKelvie, of the Board, was reported as saying in an Omaha speech that the Board intended, through the co-operative, to give the farmer absolute control of his wheat straight through all processes to the consumer.

By this time the farm-bloc Senators were reported bringing up political re-enforcements to the support of Mr. Legge. The Non-Partizan Leaguers of South Dakota were "cheering him," while the big commission men from Minneapolis, Duth, Kansas City, and Chicago, all good Republicans, were said to be "besetting President Hoover with their cries of dismay." Out on the floor of the Senate the fight was brought by the insurgent Senator Nye of North Dakota, who declared the Senators should support the Farm Board in making the fight of its life against the "leeches and pirates" of agriculture. According to Carlisle Bargeron, of the Washington "Post," the President has been wholeheartedly behind Legge, and Mr. Barnes simply steps in as a conciliator between the business man who heads the Farm Board and the business men who fear the Board's activities.

Mr. Barnes, of course, is Chairman of the Board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, but his organization entered more directly into the situation. The Chamber's agricultural service department made a statement approving the principle of co-operative marketing, but reminding the Board of the necessity of extreme care and careful study, and the desirability of avoiding stimulating overproduction.

At this Mr. Legge waxed sarcastic. He said it appeared that the Chamber wanted the Farm Board "to hang its clothes on a hickory limb, but not to go near the water." If Congress "wanted us to go slowly," he asked, "why didn't they appoint a twenty-one-year-old boy to head the Farm Board and let him grow up with the programme?"

Then Mr. Barnes was questioned by the Caraway lobby committee. Mr. Barnes explained that he arranged the conference between Mr. Legge and the grain men, in order to correct a serious misunderstanding. The examination was long-drawnout. Mr. Barnes explained at one point that "the grain men are willing to be eliminating by an evolutionary process of fair competition, but not by unfair practises." According to Senator Caraway's interpretation of Mr. Barnes's answeres to a series of questions, it appeared that Mr Legge and Mr. Barnes had agreed that the Board would charge local co-operatives at the commercial rate, instead of the low government interest rate, and that no policies would be decided without a hearing being given to the grain merchants. To this Mr. Legge replied that Mr. Barnes had been helpful and friendly, but that "the Board did not alter its policies as a result of the hearing given to the grain trade, nor has the Board agreed to submit its policies to the grain trade," although the dealers are welcome to information at the Board's disposal. The Board, according to Mr. Legge, is lending to the big co-operatives at the low rate required by the law, and any additional interest charge is made not by the Board but by the co-operatives themselves to their members.

So the issue stood when the Christmas holidays brought a truce. Looking back on it all, the Washington correspondents dilate upon the political possibilities. Jay G. Hayden, of the Detroit "News," is deeply imprest by the indorsement of the Legge programme by the Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations. And he says: "The President's policy is winning him friends among the farmers, and if it results in lower food prices, it ought to help him with the great consuming public of the cities, but just as certainly it is arousing an opposition of tremendous importance."

The outstanding national political event of the winter "has been the mounting wave of agricultural sentiment in favour of the Federal Farm Board's present efforts," declares William Hard in a Consolidated Press dispatch. Says another writer for this news service, David Lawrence:

"The more the Farm Board is attacked by the United States Chamber of Commerce, which represents organized business, the more popular the Farm Board will become in the eyes of the Western Senators. Mr. Legge has shown himself to be independent-minded so far as all elements in the situation are concerned. He has warned Congress that he will not be intimidated, and he has told the organized groups outside of Congress the same thing. His is perhaps the most difficult job in Washington at the present time, but the most important development is that he is gaining ground in Congress, and that the Board is going ahead in an effort to stabilize agriculture even if it affects adversely some of the middlemen engaged in agricultural operations.

"This is small comfort for the middleman, but it is what those who have had the upper hand in Congress on farm legislation in recent years have been insisting upon."

The "friends of the farmer" in Congress now seems disposed to look upon Mr. Legge "as a hot champion of the downtrodden and opprest," writes the "New Republic's" anonymous correspondent, who understands that "Mr. Hoover really agrees in this matter with Mr. Legge," and that with the Hoover backing, the Farm Board "is going ahead as hard and as far as it can along price stabilization and co-operative marketing lines."

While the press of the country is not sharply divided into anti-Legge and pro-Legge groups, there is a considerable amount of press sympathy for what the Farm Board is trying to do. "Agriculture now has a place in the economic sun due to Federal aid, and is ready to go forward on a successful permanent basis," says the Cleveland "News." What is being done for the farmer "is a perfectly legitimate Federal function" in these days of governmental encouragement of prosperity, thinks the Detroit "News." The Milwaukee "Journal" does not believe the public would stand by and see private business break the Farm Board's plan. Says the Columbus "Ohio State Journal":

"Mr. Legge and the Farm Board should have the support of thinking people. Their programme should win. On it lies the only immediate hope the farmer has to get on his feet. If the farmers are hurt further, the entire nation, depending on products of the soil for its daily bread, must feel the reaction. It is a time for firm action in support of the President's farm-relief efforts."

On the other hand, certain criticisms of Farm Board operations, brought out in the testimony of Mr. Barnes, impress the Chicago "Daily News" and Syracuse "Herald" as well worth the the consideration of the Farm Board. It is quite unjust, says the Nashville "Tennesscan," to assume that, because grain merchants are protesting, "they have any ulterior purpose, or are engaged in any dire conspiracy against the agricultural interests." The Jersey City "Journal" and Buffalo "Courier Express" feel that the danger of the Farm Board's encouraging overproduction and abnormal surpluses is a very real one. Every one will agree that the Farm Board has embarked upon a policy—"based upon an indidrect subsidy idea"—of "definite discrimination against non-co-operative marketing groups," remarks the New York "Journal of Commerce," which continues.

"Under the law it is within its rights, but it might be difficult to sustain the constitutionality of a Federal enactment that even by indirection grants subsidies to one group of citizens at the expense of others who are being taxed to support the organization that discriminates against them. Even if the alarms of the private grain interests and other marketing agencies prove to be exaggerated, they undoubtedly have a strong case against a policy whose logical aim is to drive them out of business."

Quality Cigarettes—Quality Gifts

THEY'RE GOLDEN IN COLOUR—GOLDEN IN QUALITY

Like the fine new "VICEROY GOLD" CIGARETTE CASES, "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes are golden in Quality! "Passing Show" Cigarettes are made in London's most modern and hygienic tobacco factory from pure unadulterated Virginia tobacco and are Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time. There's no conjuring with "Passing Show" Quality!

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

This fine "VICEROY GOLD" CIGARETTE CASE FREE for 60 COUPONS

From 50's Tins or 300 coupons from 10's packets of "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes

A Cigarette case worthy of holding "Passing Show" Cigarettes and worthy of the good judgment and taste of "PASSING SHOW" smokers. This case looks like real gold and wears like gold. It is guaranteed to be made in Britain in "VICEROY GOLD" throughout, and to be free from plating or artificial colouring of any kind whatever.

SEND OR BRING YOUR COUPONS FOR THESE "VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS TO:—

"VICEROY GOLD"

11, Dalhousie Square, East, CALCUTTA.

All "PASSING SHOW" coupons will be available for this offer

P.S.15

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLANDS LARGEST INDEPENDENT HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

Ward off danger of infection

with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

The Great Breatheable Medicine For

CHEST & LUNGS

AS THEY DISSOLVE IN THE MOUTH—

Peps tablets **give off** valuable medicinal **fumes** which soothe **the throat** and quickly end **soreness** and inflammation in the bronchials. The delicate breathing tubes are all cleared and thoroughly disinfected by **Peps.** Influenza and cold germs are destroyed and bronchitis and grave lung troubles kept at bay.

Price Re. ONE. All chemists and medicine dealers.

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY!

Film-Free Teeth

are white and sparkling

They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 5-22-B

BEARD ESSENTIAL FOR BRIDEGROOMS.

—:o:—

MULLAJI'S DICTUM.

Set At Naught By Brides.

(From A Correspondent).

The modern Bohra youth wants to live in the modern fashion and hence he shaves his face clean to the annoyance of his Mullaji and other bearded orthodox elders. The Mullaji, it seems has started a campaign against this "vice" as he avows. In a small community like that of the Bohras, under limited social environments, the Mullaji has found out a strong weapon by way of throwing obstacles in the way of these modernists on occasions of deaths and marriages. Recently Mr. Shekhsiraj Vasi, in order to get Mullaji's permission for his Nikah, had to part with Rs. 700 by way of deposit and execute a document to Mullaji whereby he undertook to grow beard and not live with his brothers who are clean-shaven. Bohra ladies are, however, awakening and they are taking a lead in dealing a death blow to superstitions by their boldness and alacrity. Two brides, Zubeda Bai Vasi and Asmabai Basral, revolting against the tactics of their priesthood, summoned for their help the modern reformists from the Young Men's Bohra Association, sent for their bridegrooms, appointed their requisite Vakils and witnesses, presented themselves in their company in the afternoon of Tuesday last week before the Amil Noman Bhaisahib at the Badri Mahal in the Fort, and boldly requested him in explicit terms to perform the "Nikah" immediately as enjoined by Shariat. The latter referred them to the Mullaji who bade them wait for about a week as he was busy then. This the bridles resented saying that they had already waited for years and now they called upon Mullaji to respond to their call according to the holy commands of Shariat and perform the "Nikah" ceremony himself or cause it to be performed through his agent. The Mullaji then sent word to the brides that they (brides) might see him at his bungalow. To this the brides retorted that it was not the business of Mullaji to require their interview at his bungalow when his public duties were demanded to be performed. The brides then called upon their Vakils (who happen to be the father of the one and the brother of the other) who were then present in the Majlis, to give their hands in marriage to their selected husbands who, too, were present, in the very presence of Amil Noman Bhai Sahib, who is a J.P. This demand of the brides was immediately complied with by the said Vakils amidst rejoicings. The brides, with their Vakils proposed and the latter handed these brides to their respective husbands who accepted them with suitable words. Mullaji's deputy Amil Noman Bhaisahib witnessed all this. All then departed. It must be noted that both the bridegrooms Mr. Abdulkayoum Kajiji and Amir Vasi, shave their beards.

The Mullaji subsequently announced in the papers on Saturday last that his previous sanction is necessary for the validity of any Bohra marriage. How far this rule is in consonance with Islamic jurisprudence the intelligent Bohras are to consider well.

SOME NOTES ON EAST & WEST.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

Labour rights, independance from British rule, return of the Mandate, renunciation of the Declaration of Lord Balfour and redemption of the pledge to the Arabs in 1917.

Help us with your subscription

The Secretary,
ARTHUR FIELD.
28 Ilminster Gardens, Battersea, S. W. 11. London.

A COMMUNIST DAILY.

The remarkable experiment is being made in London of running a daily newspaper in defence of Communist principles. It is a venture that, at first sight, attempts the impossible. There are no advertisers, as the commercial world counts advertising, nor does it seem likely that the said world will either regard the journal as a suitable medium or give it the assistance of its shekels.

For all that over a dozen issues have appeared, and, during its effort to live, the spectator of the struggle may legitimately take stock of the special applications of the activity to everyday journalism.

A STIMULUS.

The "Daily Worker" claims to have, by its publication of the fact of strikes being in progress, which were being ignored in the official Labour daily, forced the Press to allude to and report these happenings. Various capitalist movements have been forced into open discussion which otherwise were being kept in darkness. The "Daily Herald" needs as much this sort of stimulus as the "Times", and both seem to like it as the devil likes holy water.

USEFUL WORK.

One thing that interests us is the allusion in the columns of the "D. W." to the situation in Palestine. It definitely states that the signs we had noticed from time to time of a willingness to link up with British Imperialists of the "National League" Miss farquharson type—are really indications of a new move among some of the leaders of the Arab movement.

The Arab National Executive is the representative body of the Arabs, Muslim and Christian, but it is composed of and ruled by the wealthy merchants and landowners, with the religious magnates attached to this privileged organisation. It has frequently given expression, through its individual orators and its press, to an anti-Red and very untrue attack on agitators. It accused the Communists who have created a little movement in Palestine, and who have been sent to prison and persecuted by the authorities with the gleeful approval of all parties, as Nationalists, of being a factor introduced by Zionism,—a lying statement both from the point of view of Zionism and of Communism. For all this class attitude, every Radical, at home and abroad would have supported and did support the Nationalists as a mass movement, even though little representative of the masses. But that would have been on a basis of the restoration of complete independence. It was understood that the National Excutive, despite its flirtations with British concession-hunters and almost official alliance with the Jingo "National League" of Bank Buildings, St. James's Street, London, was at least a bourgeois mass movement for independence, and as such, it is the policy of Radicals to silence their own political prejudices and back the bourgeois.

DILUTION AND BETRAYAL.

Now, it is no longer possible to imagine that the Arab Executive of Palestine is going to carry on the independence fight, even as a bourgeois and privileged class party. The agitation that has been carried on in England, and was for some time carried on in Palestine and Egypt, was distinctly based on the following essentials:

The return of the Mandate by Great Britain and the granting of an autonomous government deriving its authority from the whole people on the basis of majority rule:

The repudiation of the Balfour Declaration.

The realisation of the promises of Sir Henry McMahon to the Sharif on 14th July 1915.

In all these things there was no room for accommodation of legitimate British interests, nor a compromise with British imperialism in some disguised form.

Yet the Arab National Executive has turned its agitation bit by bit in those directions.

The main body of the Delegation that will arrive in London in February is now credited, by a report from the spot, with the purpose of effecting a compromise, no doubt inspired by the brilliant fate of compromises in Ireland and in India.

A SPLIT.

A split is reported by the "Daily Worker" in the ranks of this Executive; but it hastens to add that Moussa Khazim Pasha's resignation from the chairmanship and Mr. Moghanem's from the secretaryship can be attributed to their not being appointed on the London Delegation. We have our own views on that. We think the cause of national independence would have been safer with those men in the Delegation, than with a Delegation influenced wholly by Mr. Ameen El-Husseini, the Grand Mufti, whose nephew is already in charge of the advance guard of the delegation, and installed in the same building with Miss Farquharson's British Empire Crusade in Muslim countries", called the National League.

ARAB WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

Apparently the notables of the movement are upset at the demagogues of Palestine stirring up the workers and peasants; even going to the awful length of saying that, while denouncing Zionism as the quintessence of capitalism, the Jewish and Arab workers and agriculturists should combine in one common class organisation.

The Arab workers and peasants are it seems doubting the ability or willingness of the effendis and muftis to "represent the Nation."

STICK TO INDEPENDENCE.

"Falestin," the Arab organ published at Jaffa, seems still to hesitate to take a stand on the question. It talks vaguely of British fairplay and appealing to the best there is in England. But it will chill all the active workers of England who desire the freedom of the world, by such remarks as the following:—

"... Leading Great Britain into an undignified and unsafe position ... Against these must be put men trained in the school of Cromer and Milner (Great Scott!) "who, whatever may be said of their Imperialism, can differentiate the genuine and true Imperialism from the crazy and cowardly."

Another gem:—

"British statesmen must be seen face to face and must be shown where the ultimate good of Great Britain lies. Even a small Sheikh from Beersheba could put in' (imagine the callous business of "put in"?) 20,000 hardened fighters to defend the great land route at no cost to Great Britain."

It is an abominable offer. It cuts at the roots of our own efforts in England to reduce and eventually stop the armed domination of sea and land by Britain. It throws unconsulted Arabs into the mouths of death and torture. It stimulates the Imperialism of the Labour Government which we wish to argue out of their constitution. If Arabs start talking to our statesmen like that, our Radicals will strat opposing the Arabs, bringing up against them British resident Arabs to tell them they want no imperialism over the Arab anywhere.

At the very least, the Arab National Executive will cut off from itself all the democratic backing that can alone impel the Government to reconsider its present intention to support Zionism and maintain the Mandate and Declaration.

BRITAIN'S "MYSTERY MAN".

—:o:—

WHERE IS COL. LAWRENCE?

Visits To Iraq, Turkey & Syria?

The "Muslim Outlook" publishes the following from "Al Muqattim":—

The newspapers of Beirut and Syria havve published news about Colonel Lawrence of universal fame which I reproduce here without confirming their authenticity.

The newpapers say that on November 10, there arrived in Beirut, with a company of automobiles, an Englishman named Edward Thompson. He stayed in Beirut for three days whence he went to Damascus, Aleppo and Dair-uz-Zur where he remained hidden for a period of 10 days.

On November 29 he made his appearance once more at Qamshala, where he sought entry into Turkey. Since he possessed the official passport signed by the Turkish Consul in Aleppo, the Turkish authorities did not stand in the way of his finding admission into Turkey. So he reached Mardin on December 5, and halted there for fivve days. It was then that the Turkish Government came to be informed that the man could be none else except Colonel Lawrence. The Turkish authorities, therefore, kept a watch over him in order to know the miscion of his journey. It appears that he immediately apprehended the Turkish on precautions, and hired a motor-car on the plea of going back to India but he did not leave for that country and disappeared suddenly.

The Turkish Home Ministry grew keen over his disappearance, and deputed its men to trace his residence or the place of the car he had hired. The driver of the same car returned on December 23, and reported to the Governor or Mardin that he had conveyed the man to Rawandnar, a place near Mosul situated towards the interior of Iraq Government. The Turkish Government subsequently issued orders to stop Colonel Lawrence at the Fnontier if he again tried to find entry into Turkey.

ANGORA-BERLIN AIR SERVICE.

—:o:—

An Agreement Signed.

A message from Angora says that representatives of the Turkish Ministry for Transport and Communications, and of the German Aviation Company, have mutually made an agreement for a period of ten years regarding the institution of an aerial line for the conveyance of mails and passengers between Angora and Berlin. The line will at the same time be extended towards the East, and will connect Turkey with Russia by air.—"As-Siyasat."

Assam Swarajya Party.

—:o:—

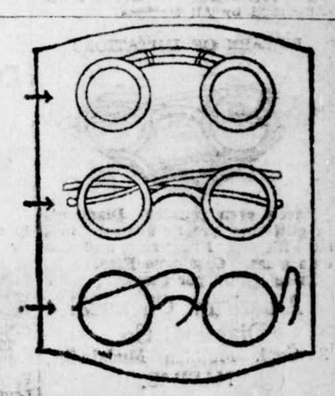
GAUHATI, Feb. 4.

Ltading Congressmen of Assam including Messrs. T R Phookan N. C. Bardoloi and Kuladhar Chaliha have decided to form a new Party called the "Assam Swarajya Party", having faith in Council programme.—Free Press.

Glasses in 1629

Glasses in 1829

Glasses in 1929



STYLE IN GLASSES

Have you noticed that a pair of glasses fitted by Lawrence and Mayo always possess a subtle air of distinction? This is because the latest style trends in frames and the highest skill in fitting them always blended.

For up-to-date and CORRECT glasses. Consult

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)
Ophthalmic Opticians,
44, Hornby Rd., - - - - Bombay
LONDON: 53, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Branches: Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras Rangoon and Simla.

Opticians to H. E. Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SYRUP VASAKA

FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

Famous anti-spasmodic and expectorant. Gives excellent results in coughs, colds, bronchitis and all other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. Highly effective in infantile and puerperal convulsions.

Stockists:
Orient Drug Agency—Bombay-2.
Pundit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.
Konkar Bros., Poona.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD, CALCUTTA.

CONSULT

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.& S.

Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.)

For Radica Cure of

HYDROCELE

WITHOUT OPERATION

In 15 Minutes at One Sitting.
For details with Certs. Send 3 As. Stamps.
Treatment in Bombay also, 4 days every Month by Appointment only.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

SELL YOUR GOODS

IN

SOUTHERN INDIA

Through The Medium Of

SWARAJYA

The popular English Daily of the Day.

For advertising rates and other particulars apply to:—

THE MANAGER,
SWARAJYA, Broadway, :: :: :: MADRAS.

RATIONALISATION AND CO-OPERATION.

WAYS OF IMPROVING MILL INDUSTRY.

Follow America And Japan Says Mr. Stones.

"A better city can only be built if the industries of the city are prosperous and expanding" declared Mr. F. E. Stones, speaking on "The Employer and the City" at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday evening. The lecturer dealt with the textile industry of the city with which he was connected and remarked that the future of the city undoubtedly lay in the progress of the cotton textile industry.

In the course of his speech Mr. Stones said:—

INCREASE WAGES!

The wages being paid by local Mills to-day are, exclusive of the cost of raw material, the bulk of the expenditure Mills have to meet and at the same time make losses in doing so. On the other hand, unless the Industry can pay adequate wages, and provide satisfactory authority of work, its human relationships will be as unsatisfactory as its lack of profits. The Industry must therefore individually and by co-operative effort, not only maintain wages, but increase them wherever possible as a contribution to the raising of the standard of living, with which we shall secure better citizens and a better city.

This apparently idealistic and paradoxical position can only be done by the co-operative effort of all parties concerned.

REORGANISATION ESSENTIAL.

Rationalisation and co-operation I am convinced will solve our problem. Japan has shown the way, and by Rationalisation India can meet its own requirements to the entire benefit of the country. To-day, rapid progress is being made for the Rationalisation of many Bombay Mills whereby each Mill will specialise in the form of mass production in cloths suitable for the country. What is required is a breathing space to enable this drastic reorganisation to take place. I need not here mention the advantages which would accrue to the Employer and the Consumer from such a drastic revolution of the Local Industry; they are obvious to us all, but I must deal with this proposed Rationalisation from the standpoint of other interested parties Labour, for example, except in Japan, the United States and Germany, has opposed Rationalisation and in Bombay losses of over ten crores of Rupees to the community were caused at least partly through such opposition. If such a scheme is to go through, it is obvious that we shall have to secure the co-operation of labour. Japan has done nothing that Bombay has not already done, the difference being that Rationalisation in Japan has been carried out successfully on a large scale with less proportionate benefit to Labour than in Bombay, whereas in Bombay it has only been possible to do the same on a small scale due to the opposition of labour, in spite of the local labour obtaining more monetary advantage than given in other countries.

The objections made by labour before the Fawcett Committee against Rationalisation are met by the proposed new scheme, except in so far as their major objection, viz., the adoption of proper measures to meet the unemployment entailed, such as an Unemployment Insurance scheme, Labour Exchanges and absorption of unemployed, if not in the same industry, at least in other ones.

CAUSE OF LABOUR TROUBLE

The fear of unemployment is the biggest cause of labour trouble the World over and must be tackled if the wholehearted co-operation of labour is to be obtained and the Industry Rationalised on the lines of Japan. We have the latter country held up to our admiring gaze and we are told to put our house in order persistently—often enough by people whose inefficiency has led to many of our troubles. If a careful investigation was made by unbiassed people, it would be found that the Industry had done as much as could possibly be done to set their house in order in view of the opposition met with on all sides, and I feel that the two schemes for reorganising the Industry, now under consideration, will remove the remaining points on which the Industry is still rightly or wrongly criticised.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

In Bombay the position is complicated. Our labour is largely made up of male labour who devote a life time to their work in the Mills and take periods of from one to four months leave every second or third year, which is spent in their native villages. It would obviously be cheaper for such labour as is displaced, to live in their villages, leaving only a small reserve in Bombay for extensions and absentees. This would therefore mean labour Exchanges and Supervisors all over those sections of the country from which our labour is recruited. Unemployment Insurance in India is therefore a tremendous problem, not unsurmountable, but a vastly different problem to the one so easily solved by Japan.

SWEAT THE MACHINERY.

Having touched on the subject of Unemployment Insurance, I would like to say a few words on the Standardisation of Wages, about which so much misconception exists. The demand for such a standardisation was originally made by labour before the Noyce Enquiry and was one of the seventeen demands set up by labour in the strike of 1928. Adopting the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee on the Standardisation Scheme, this scheme has now been revised to abolish the proposed cut in Weavers wages and consolidate all "dear food" allowances. It provides slightly higher wages to-day than the average wages ruling in the past and may now be considered a charter to labour. By its means any intelligent workman or Trades' Union official can ascertain the wage to be paid for any work done at any Mills in the City, which is a decided advance on anything in the past. In the event of any section not giving the desired results, then a revision of the scheme is to be made after three months. Allowances are made for various types and conditions of machinery, but in spite of its advantages to labour, I fear that its adoption will cause trouble. Although the bulk of the employees will receive increased wages, a few operatives will have reduced wages and we shall have trouble from this small section and hearing nothing of the benefits conferred on other employees. A third point which can cause friction with labour is the development of Trade Unions. The local employers have not objected to Trade Unions when run on sound constitutional lines and there is a big field of usefulness for citizens of Bombay of every community for service in the organisation of sound Trade Unions. Apart from any Unemployment Insurance scheme, there are other methods which can be adopted to solve the unemployment problem. The first is the working of two or more shifts, in other words, sweat the machinery and not labour. Double shifts would be a God send to Bombay to-day in the aid it would give to solving unemployment and empty chawls, and the advantage would be big in reduced costs, as the local Power Companies schedule of rates, provides much cheaper rates for longer hours of work.

"NOT GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT."

Short time is no solution to our problem; it puts up costs and leaves the field free to competitors. It may however, be an advantage for labour to work a little shorter time on the principle of half a loaf to all is better than half the workers having plenty and the other half starving. I must confess I have not been able to give much thought to this method, as it only came under my notice on Monday last, where the Cement Plasterers of New York have suggested to their employers that they would like to work 6 hours per day for a couple of months to make work for their large quota of unemployed.

MANAGING AGENTS

May I now recapitulate how in my opinion this improvement can be obtained. Co-operation is essential between all interested parties. The Central Government can co-operate by giving us assistance for say five years in which to reorganise. They can provide protection from outside competitors by raising the revenue duty to 20 per cent with a minimum specific duty of say 3 1/2 annas per lb. The Central Government can also help on the lines of guaranteeing a portion of the loans from the Banks to replace funds now guaranteed by Managing Agents, for Rationalisation purposes. This of course assumes that the much debated Managing Agency system is replaced by a Board of Directors. The system of Managing Agents needs no defence here: it has been amply defended by the Industrial Commission, but in the opinion of some Managing Agents it is a bad system,—bad for the Managing Agents.

The Government of Bombay or the Central Government can also assist the local Industry in the formation of a Calico Printing Industry which will absorb some of the unemployed and broaden the range of cloths available for mass production by local Mills.

Assistance can also be given in installing modern ventilating and Humidifying plant so that the conditions of employment can be improved. We can fairly claim assistance from the Government of India as they were partners in our profits in taking over four crores of rupees during the last seven years from the profits of the Industry, in the shape of Income Tax and Super Tax. Needless to state, practically the whole of this sum was collected in the years 1922-25. Apart from this connection, Government are trustees for the consumers and also must have the welfare of 150,000 workpeople to consider as this number of people at least would be unemployed if the local Industry fails.

Employers can do their share by one of two methods—either by Rationalising the Industry or co-operative buying and selling. Both methods will probably be used, and I will deal with Rationalisation first. A large number of Mills are examining in the most minute detail the possibility of this method and given the breathing time by Government, a complete revolution of the local Industry will be made, involving the discontinuation of the system of Managing Agents and the mass production of cloths in demand in India.

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised ..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World,"
Indian Insurance—June 1929.
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

BULLION.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSO.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

London Ready 19/15
London Forward 19/13
China op. 1/11/8 Clo. 1/11/10
America Cent 43/6
Ready 47/5
Maha op. 46/1, Hi. 46/4 Clo. 46/4
Falgoon op. 45/6, Hi. 45/8, Clo. 45/8
Tejimandi Maha 0-1-0 Falgon 1/13

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/3
Maha 21/7/3
Falgoon 21/8/6
N. City 21/9/6
N. Manor 21//9/

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Our market has ruled weak today by evidencing a drop of about an anna per cwt. in Ready and January shipment prices. Feb.-March and April shipment prices also register a drop of about 1-1|2 to 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11|14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6|12 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Tamatsu Maru Rs. 6|10|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 6|10|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 6|12|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6|14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 7|0|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11|15 per cwt.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 6|15|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—
March Rs. 6|15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Dull.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	2,686	218,665
Central India	4,222	206,722
Barsi and Nagar	3,850	160,535
Hyderabad-Gaorani	621	52,288
Berar	7,787	402,782
Central Provinces	2,674	208,417
Total Oomras	21,840	1,249,409
Dholera	771	55,160
N.-W. Provinces	201	124,748
N.-W. Provinces	201	124,748
Rajputana	369	23,836
Sind-Punjab	817	109,531
Broach	4,653	67,340
Coompta & Dharwar	408	43,348
Westerns-Northerns	279	13,604
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6,839
Persian		209
American		6,360
Egyptian & African		31,361
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	29,338	1,732,339

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 30th Jan. This year.
Europe	1,545	336,908
Japan & China	17,249	526,878
Coast Ports		9,085
Up-country by Rail		49,358
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan		81,813
Total	18,794	1,004,042

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot Sellers 7-1/2.

Government Securities.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65-5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76-2.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-12.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85-14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-15.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-9.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103-14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates:—17th February settlement:
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65-3-0.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-2-0.
Tone of Market:—Shade steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

3 months discounts 3-15|16 p.c.
6 months discounts 4 p.c.
Bank of England rate 5 p.c.
Call Money 6-1|2 p.c.
One month 5-3|4 p.c.
Three months 5-1|2 p.c.
Six months 4-1|2 p.c.
Tone of money market: Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. Declined on the Continent selling. China sold and bought. India bought at the decline.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.83-11|32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 123.97.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 4

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
Feb.-March per cwt. Sellers 10/7-1/2.
C & F Bombay:—
Feb.-March per cwt. Sellers. 10/8-1/2.
C & F Karachi:—
Feb.-March, per cwt. Sellers 10/8-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

F.P. Bales.	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 4-2-30	7415000	7977000
Receipts yesterday 4-2-30	16000	29000
Exports to date 4-2-30	5040000	5774000
Stock at Ports 31-1-30	2423000	2223000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-1-30	1403000	1073000
Stock at Liverpool 31-1-30	980000	1052000
Visible Supply 31-1-30	5622000	5548000
Quantity in Sight 31-1-30	18585000	12575000
Quantity out of sight 31-1-30	8718000	9283000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:
Feb.|March s'ment sellers £7-5-0.
Castorseed Bombay, ton:
Feb.|March s'ment sellers £15-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:
Feb.|March s'ment sellers £15-10-0.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:
Feb.|March s'ment. nominal £21-17.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:
Apl|May s'ment sellers £19-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata, ton:
Feb.|March shipment Hull sellers £17-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay ton:
Feb.|March s'ment sellers £18-17-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
Apl. delivery sellers 38|10-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
May|Aug. delivery sellers 33|7-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 4.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-3|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 4

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £16-3/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £113-1/2.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £80-1/2.
Conversion Loan £75-3/8.
Indian Loans 5-1/2 per cent £99-1/8.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £47.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/2.
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £60-1/2.
Consols £53-7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-1/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 4.

Silver:—Declined on the continent selling. China sold. India bought at the decline. Market closed uncertain.
Spot 19-15/16
Forward 19-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 4

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-10-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 month, 4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 4

TT London on Berlin	20.36-3/4
TT London on Amsterdam	12.11-1/2
TT London on Brussels	34.91
TT London on Madrid	36.88
TT London on Milan	92.88
TT London on Berne	25.19
TT London on Paris	123.98
TT London on Prague	164.37

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 4

Rozario Santa Fe. per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Afloat Sellers 43/3.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-March 43/6.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels:
Afloat Sellers 43/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcel:
Shipment Value May-June 44/-.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 4.

Demand Bills 485.93

The Safe Timekeeper
The "Minimax" meets the need of sportsmen who do not wish to maintain two watches, one for ordinary wear and another for timing sporting events.
In handy 12"' size, the "Minimax" is a positively reliable Stop Watch, fitted with Start, Stop and Fly-back action, and is, at the same time, a strong, accurate and handsome time-keeper for every-day wear on the wrist.
The "MINIMAX" Chronograph Stop Watch.
STERLING SILVER ... ... Rs. 125
18-ct. GOLD ... ... ,, 210
WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?
THEN
ADVERTISE
IN THE
Sunday Chronicle
The Most Popular Weekly in the Country

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL.
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Sukhadwalla Building.
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
Telephone No 22560

Protect your eyes FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
LEGALLY MADE FOR US
RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE: COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES: SLIGHTLY TINTED
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes! Send for our Price List
Hafim Brothers, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 3

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next really Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License. Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918. REGD. NO. B 1068.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of insurance business.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1930

RAILWAY WORKERS' CABLE TO LABOUR PREMIER.

SEEK INTERVENTION TO SETTLE DISPUTE.

Alleged Intimidation By Administration.

LOCAL CABINMEN & STATION MASTERS JOIN THE RANKS.

Official Report Says Strikers' Number Decreases.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, writes:—

The response of the Railway workers to the strike, in consonance with the Union decision is spreading. All the stations on the harbour branch line numbering 6 are completely on strike; all the license coolies and other menial staff at Victoria Terminus have completely struck work; the Dadar staff has also completely struck work; the whole coaching staff at Byculla has also struck work; most of the stations from Bombay to Kalyan have also joined the strike. Matunga cabinmen have also joined the strike.

CLERKS AS BLACK-LEGS.

The Audit Office and C.T.M. Office clerks are being sent as black-legs to fill in the posts of the strikers. Some attempt to import Pathans as black-legs at Victoria Terminus and Kurla, has not met with much response; attempts are also made by the Railway Administration to import blacklegs at various centres and maintain an outward show of regular service. The number of suburban trains is considerably decreased; and the income of the various stations, from the sale of tickets and goods, and parcels traffic has considerably fallen.

RAILWAY RULES BROKEN.

Fancy payments are being made every day to the black-legs; and the higher Anglo-Indian and supervising staff has to do the work of the menial staff. The railway work is falling into enormous arrears and the tax-payers' money is being squandered to break the back-bone of the strikers. The trains are being run against Railway rules and regulations; the dislocation of chains of the electric trains, is a very serious danger to public safety and was leading to a fatal accident at Kurla yesterday but for the prompt attention shown by the college students. Manmad, Nagpur, Poona, Kalyan, Lonavla and various other centres are very firm and it is expected that very large number of railway employees will join the strike in a short time and complete dislocation will take place on the railway in a short time. The strike situation is very hopeful and the Union is quite confident that success will crown its efforts in a very short time. The interference of the Police with peaceful picketing is still going on.

BASELESS REPORT.

The report of the "Times of India" that the Victoria Terminus volunteers have resorted to intimidation is baseless, the strikrs and the thousands of the Union volunteers have observed complete non-violence as yet. Dismissed railway employees, who were declared medically unfit are also being enrolled as black-legs by the Railway Administration. Several cabinmen and other Railway workers are being forced to remain in Railway premises and do work against their own wish. Railway officials are using very great intimidation to force the employees to work on the railway.

WORKERS' CABLE TO LABOUR PREMIER.

Intervention Under Trade Disputes Act.

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

The Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Men's Union has issued the following Press Note:—

Telegrams have been received in this office during the course of the day from various branch Secretaries about the strike situation at those places. They go to show that the strike has been completely successful in all the places.

TWO VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

At Kurla the Cabinmen have been working for more than 24 hours without food, etc., without being relieved.

At Byculla two Union workers were arrested and let off on bail of Rs. 15 each for disobeying police order to quit the grounds without any apparent reason.

AT THE CENTRES.

Our Igatpuri Secretary wires: "Strike successful."

Our Bina Secretary wides: "Bina centre complete strike from 7 o'clock 4th. Procession furlong long peacefully paraded. Strike continues."

Our Manmad Secretary wires: "Strike complete. Workshops isolated."

Such encouraging reports are being continued to be received from all centres.

CABLE TO PREMIER.

Union have sent cables to Mr. MacDonald, British Prime Minister, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour Member of Parliament and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India regarding the strike. The cable is as under: One lakh twenty-five thousand G.I.P. Railway workers struck work on 4th February demanding minimum living wage, nonvictimisation of Union men, abolition of racial inequality, abolition of medical inspection for old employees and security of service. Strike bonafide. Request intervention under Trade Disputes Act.—Free Press.

WORKERS OFFER TO GOVT.

Mr. Ruikar On Conciliation.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following:—

My attention has been drawn to the statement made by Sir George Rainy in the connection with the G. I. P. Railway strike. I cannot but thank Mr. Giri, General Secretary of the Railwaymen's Federation for the promptitude with which he had espoused the cause of the G. I. P. Railway strikers. Our Union has always from the very beginning kept the door open for an honourable compromise and Sir George Rainy's telegram to Mr. Giri shows that the Government of India has at any rate now realised the necessity of settling the strike amicably. The Union's policy is the same today in its hour of victory as it was before. It has no desire to prolong the strike for one minute if the Government of India makes a move in the direction of conciliation. I hope Sir George Rainy will take prompt action as suggested by Mr. Giri and not compel the G. I. P. Railway workers to carry on the struggle any longer. If the Government of India is in no conciliatory mood, the G. I. P. Railway workers are determined to carry the strike to a successful

Mass Meeting At Esplanade Maidan.

At 5 p.m. a mass meeting of the strikers was held at the Esplanade maidan when several leaders from Kalyan, Chalisgaon and other stations addressed the meeting. They assured the strikers that the report of the Agent, that the traffic was normal and the trains were running according to scheduled time, was not correct. They described how at their stations trains were unloaded by Anglo-Indians and Europeans drawing high salaries who got tired in a few minutes. One officer at Kalyan, he said, tried to work in the Cabin but made a mess and had to leave the work in disgust.

VICTORY WITH WORKERS.

Mr. Ruikkar told the strikers that despite all the tall talk of the railway auhorities that the railway communication was working normally, the victory was with the strikers. Sir George Rainy had promised a Conciliation Board and had said that they would consider the question dispassionately But in the meantime the strike would continue.

Dr. Choksy and Mr. Ginwala also congratulated the strikers on their success of the past two days and exhorted them to hold on.

STATION MASTERS JOIN STRIKE.

Futile Efforts To Run Service.

BOMBAY Feb 5

The Secretary of the G I P. Railway Men's Union has issued the following further press note:

The situation of the strike is more hopeful to-day. Between Kalyan and Bombay only about four stations are working. In the Harbour Branch except two stations, all stations have stopped working. In both these branches, station masters also have joined the strike. In Thana the whole of cabinmen have joined the strike. The authorities are trying to bring freshmen at several places but the attempts are proving a failure except at a few places and the Union hopes even those who have proved as blacklegs will, after due consideration of the issues involved, join the strike.

Picksting has been done at various places by the Union volunteers in a wonderfully peaceful manner but at several places picketing is increasingly made difficult for the volunteers by the police interference.

CITIZEN'S SYMPATHY.

A meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held this afternoon opposite the Victoria Terminus station, when Messrs. R. S. Ruikar, Ginwala and others addressed the meeting and detailed the workers grievances to get redress for which they have been forced to go on strike. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting and the sympathy of the citizens in the cause of the toiling workers was clearly manifested.

The union will be holding meetings to morrow at Parel and other places.—Free Press.

MORE CABINMEN JOIN STRIKERS.

Stations Between Kurla And Kalyan Deserted By Staff.

Vigorous attempts are made by the G. I. P. Railway authorities to break the strike of the G. I. P. Railway Union men, and with that view hundreds of new men are engaged to replace the men on strike for the past two days. The Victoria Terminus station and the Annexe have been transformed into a huge Recruiting Office where Pathans, Bhayas, Hindus, Christians and Anglo-Indians are engaged to replace the strikers and those engaged are kept in readiness to go to the places where they are wanted. The rush of the new candidates is so great that the railway authorities have to close down the collapsible door and register the names of those persons who can approach the enlisting clerks near the entrance.

The strike continued on Wednesday and some more cabinmen joined the strikers in the morning. The Byculla Running Shed was deserted by the staff while at Thana the trains were considerably delayed as the cabinmen had struck work. Most of the stations between Kurla and Kalyan were deserted by the railway staff either through fear of assault or in sympathy with the strikers. The railway traffic was, however, not much disturbed as the Poona Mail and other local trains arrived at Victoria Terminus station in time. The vegetable and fruit train which brings the city's supplies from Poona arrived at Byculla in time and the daily bazar supply was not disturbed.

The G. I. P. Railway Union, however, has received telegrams from Kalyan, Itarsi, Poona, Dhond, Igatpuri and Bina that the strikers over those places are firm and would not yield till all their demands are acceded.

STAFF UNION DO NOT JOIN STIKERS.

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union has not joined the strike. The Union has members of the superior grade, such as guards, drivers, stationmasters, clerks, and ticket collectors, etc. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is the President of this Union, and he was seen at Victoria Terminus watching the progress of the strike.

UNION REPORTS INCREASE IN STRIKERS' NUMBER

—:o:—

Men To Fight Out To A Finish

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Men's Union has issued the following to the Press:—

"Three telegrams from Manmad and two telegrams from Poona from union Secretaries have been received in the course of this morning in which the workers determination to continue the strike is repeated. Secretaries from Nasik, Rapallex and Nandgaon also wire that situations at all these places are peaceful, and workers are continuing the strike.

A telegram from Manmad says the station yard and other places went without light yesterday night.

At the Dadar station, cabinmen have struck work. Cabinmen have been detained for over 24 hours by the station authorities without being released. Situation is peaceful. Workers are determined to see the strike through to a successful end."—Free Press. zz

LABOUR LEADERS SEE AGENT.

—o—

Decline To Make Statement.

It is understood Messrs. R. R. Bakhale and S. C. Joshi has an informal interview with the Agent of G. I. P. Railway on Wednesday afternoon on the strike situation.

The labour leaders declined to make any statement. They simply stated that their object in calling upon the Agent was to see whether any means could be devised to arrive at an amicable and speedy settlement of the strike. They added that any statement made by them at this stage would not only be premature, but unfair both to the Agent and the Railwaymen's Union. What they both were anxious about was that the strike should not be concerted into a trial of strength by either of the parties.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

—:o:—

"Strikers' Number Consirerably Decreased."

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The following press note is issued from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Agent's Office:—

(1 p.m.) The number of employees absent from their work is considerably decreased to-day, strikers at Jhansi, including the workshop staff, Bhopal, Malikpet, Dudhni, Gulbarga and Martur and other stations, having returned to duty. The strike is almost exclusively among the less literate sections of the staff.

The situation as regards train-running on the up-country divisions is practically normal, and where there still are strikers, the Administration has the position well in hand.

On the Bombay Division the full service of suburban trains was run yesterday and this morning, and the service still continues. Main line services are running freely and more up to time.—A. P.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

—:o:—

Proposal Of Constituting Conciliation Board.

BERHAMPUR, Feb. 5.

Mr. Giri, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation wired to Sir George Rainy requesting immediate constitution of Conciliation Board to settle Great Indian Peninsular Railway dispute, thus preventing avoidable trouble.

Sir George Rainy replied stating that this question would be most carefully considered.

Mr. Giri has also wired to Messrs. Aney, Kelkar, Pandit Malaviya and other members of the Assembly to protect railwaymens interests.—A. P.

S. M. R. Workmen's Grievances.

HUBLI, Feb. 5.

There was a meeting of the members of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Union under the presidentship of Dr. N. S. Hardikar to support the claims of the G.I.P. Railwaymen and to ventilate some of their local grievances. Resolutions were passed to support the strikers in the G. I. P. Railway and condemning the attitude of the authorities of the M. S. M. Railway in not paying heed to their several petitions regarding their grievances in the local Mill Wright shop.—Free Press.

Complete Strike At Bina.

President, Railwaymen's Union, Bina wires:—Bina centre complete strike fom 7 a.m. on Feb. 4.

Red flag procession two furlongs long peacefully went along Strike continues strongly.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN RAILWAYS.

E. I. R. Agent's Evidence Before Whitley Commission.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Labour today, the representatives of the Ishapore Rifle Factory suggested the introduction of a labour bureau in each mill or factory, with a man of sound education and personality at its head who would be responsible to the supreme head of the mill or factory.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. G. L. Colvin, Agent of the East Indian Railway, said that racial discrimination existed in the past on railway administrations, but the whole policy was being revised and was under the consideration of the Railway Board. The administration would, under normal conditions, be inclined to be symppathetic towards self-supporting trade unions, provided they were really administered and controlled by the members of the staff and were not in the hands of outsiders.

"I cannot shut my eyes," he said, "to the fact that there is a very real and serious risk that, whilst political stress lasts, Unions might be captured by political or communistic organisations, who would then manipulate them for purposes quite different from those for which they were originally intended."—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The proceedings at the Naval Conference to-day were of a preparatory nature. Heads of delegations will meet this evening at St. James' Palace, and in addition, Mr. Stimson and M. Tardieu will meet Mr. MacDonald to consider the position reached at yesterday's meeting of the first Committee. It is now stated that the French stand-point has not been varied.

M. Tardieu arrived in London this afternoon and was welcomed at the station by M. Briand and other members of the French delegation. M. Tardieu returns to Paris again on Friday. French satisfaction at the progress of the Conference hitherto (which was indicated in a communique issued by the French Cabinet recently expressing satisfaction that the French compromise proposal had been adopted as the basis of discussion at the Conference) is further shown by the opinion expressed in the French quarters in London to-day, that the Conference will conclude its labours three weeks hence.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Moscow.—The report of the massacre of Naval officers is officially described as a "ridiculous invention of the Riga White Guard press."—Reuter.

A view of the huge gathering of the G. I. P. Railway workers assembled in public meeting at Byculla on Tuesday even

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA. edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" ... Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.